# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 NOVEMBER 1980

## American Hostages

According to REUTER, a spokesman for the students holding the U.S. hostages announced on 27 November that the students had handed over the hostages to the Iranian Government. Monitored Tehran media have not mentioned this transfer.

During a 26 November press conference in Beirut, reported by Beirut radio, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the issue of the U.S. hostages in Iran is now in the hands of the United States. According to the radio, Rafsanjani added that if the United States "makes a step" or "responds partially" to the Iranian conditions, Iran will release some of the hostages. The Sudanese news agency SUNA reported from Beirut on 26 November that Rafsanjani reaffirmed that Iran would not accept any compromise on its terms for the release of the hostages, although he added that every step by the United States would be met by an Iranian one.

KUNA reported that in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR on 26 November the Majlis speaker said Iran "realizes fully that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan is not capable of doing anything against Iran" to free the American hostages since Iran is no weaker or less brave than the Vietnamese and the United States is no stronger today than it was during the Vietnam war.

## Iran Domestic Affairs

Student March--An Interior Ministry statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, called on students in Tehran not to join a planned 27 November march toward the residence of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni since permission for the march has not been granted by the Interior Ministry because "information received" indicates the march will be infiltrated by a "fifth column" intent on shouting "deviationist slogans" and creating an "unstable atmosphere leading to confrontation."

Special Court--A special court formed to investigate "wartime violations and crimes" issued its first statement on 27 November, warning against the "enemy's fifth column supported by internal agents" who are attempting to consolidate their position and threaten the revolution. In the statement, reported by Tehran radio, the court called on the Iranian people to assist in averting "plots hatched by the enemy's internal mercenaries" and quickly to report any violators to the court. In a related report, the Ahvaz security headquarters, in a communique carried by Ahvaz radio, warned the city's residents against "treacherous opportunists" of the "enemy's fifth column" who are aiding the Iraqi regime by violating the blackout regulations.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Rafsanjani on Gulf War, Kuwait Incident--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani in a 26 November press conference, reported by Beirut radio, said Iran will not consider a cease-fire since "we did not start the war and we shall not tolerate the presence of any Iraqi soldier on our territory for a single moment." Earlier, in a 25 November meeting with PLO leaders, reported by Tehran radio, the Majlis speaker disclosed that Iranian officials rejected a request by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for a 24-hour cease-fire.

Beirut radio reported that in his 26 November press conference Rafsanjani described an attack by Iranian aircraft on a Kuwaiti border post as "unintentional" and a "mistake" that had occurred when Iranian planes were ordered to attack Iraqi trucks carrying supplies inside Iraq. However, in an interview on the same day with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, reported by KUNA, the Majlis speaker said the attack should be seen as a "warning" to Kuwait for allowing its territory to be used by trucks carrying equipment to Iraq.

Saddam Husayn Press Conference--In a wide-ranging 27 November press conference in Amman, carried by Amman radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn reiterated the Iraqi position that a solution to the Gulf war "depends upon the Iranian side," which must recognize Iraqi "rights" as confirmed by various international agreements. When this is done, Saddam Husayn emphasized, Iraq "is ready at any time to fully withdraw" its forces from Iran. He said Iraq fights for the Arab nation while Iran fights for "evil designs" and "foreign powers" which hope to dismember the Arab nation. Saddam Husayn chided those people in Iran who "act in illusion," hiding behind their faith, and described Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani as one of those who "wear turbans as a fashion" to advocate "a specific political state under the guise of religion." Calling King Husayn "a genuine Arab" for his early open support of Iraq in the conflict, the Iraqi leader declared "Iraq will never forget this stand" for Arab rights.

On the question of the three disputed islands in the Gulf, Saddam Husayn said the "Arab islands" belong to the UAE, but "circumstances" did not allow it to retake the islands from Iran. Answering a question on Iraq's current relations with the Soviet Union and reported East European military aid to Iran, the Iraqi leader said that during Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz' visit to the Soviet Union, Soviet officials assured him "they are determined to uphold relations of friendship with Iraq." As to possible U.S. military assistance for Iran linked to the resolution of the hostage issue, Saddam Husayn asserted that certain "international quarters, led by the United States," wanted the Gulf war and "urged it on." "Otherwise," he asked, "how can we explain a new regime [Iran] that insists on antagonizing Iraq and the Arab nation and insists on militarily provoking Iraq and the Arab nation?"

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued fighting along most fronts in western Iran. The radio said Iraqi artillery shelled Sar Dasht and Ahvaz, causing civilian casualties. Iranian forces, with strong artillery support, forced Iraqi troops back on the Farsiat front on 26 November, the radio noted, adding the Iraqis had also pulled back from positions near the Mahshahr-Abadan highway because of further Iranian attacks on 26 and 27 November. The radio also reported Iranian air attacks on Iraqi installations in Farsum, Kirkuk and Irbil, causing extensive damage. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported Iraqi helicopter attacks on Iranian armored and personnel concentrations around Abadan. The communique added that Iraqi Air Force planes scored "direct hits" on power and fuel installations in Khorramabad and other targets in Ilam Province. INA, citing a report in the magazine ALIF BA', claimed that after 2 months of fighting Iran has lost 462 planes, 65 helicopters, 693 tanks and 5,693 personnel killed.

Iraqi Callup--The Iraqi Defense Ministry's Directorate of Mobilization and Statistics, in a 26 November statement carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, announced a callup of various categories of reservists for active duty starting on 6 December.

## Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Summit--Following the third session of the Amman summit conference on 26 November, official spokesman 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, in a statement reported by Amman radio, announced that as a result of the recommendations of a subcommittee composed of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan, the conference decided to set up a fund to achieve a "decade of development" and lay the basis for economic integration. The fund will have a 10-year capital of $5 billion and will spend $500 million annually to finance economic and social projects at an interest rate of 1 percent with loans repayable over a 20-year period. Contributors to the fund will be Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar. The spokesman also said the conference had decided that in future summits Arab states should be represented by heads of state.

Final Summit Statement--At a 27 November press conference reported by PETRA-JNA a press spokesman of the Arab League General Secretariat announced the final official statement of the summit conference. The spokesman said the conference decided to sever relations with any country recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital and the Arab leaders reaffirmed their determination to continue support for the PLO in its capacity as the "sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." The conference statement noted that UN Security Council Resolution 242 "does not conform with Arab rights and does not constitute a sound basis for settlement of the Middle East crisis." The conference also called on the two parties in the Iran-Iraq war to cease fire immediately and solve the dispute through peaceful means. However, it expressed support for Iraq's "legitimate rights in its territory and waters" and welcomed the Iraqi response to the appeal for a cease-fire issued by the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the nonaligned countries, and it appealed to Iran to respond to Iraq's stand. The conference also condemned the U.S. Government's "hostile stand toward the PLO." At the end of the statement, the previously reported conference resolution on economic action was confirmed. The statement said the conference's charter of pan-Arab economic action is committed to the principles of pan-Arab economic integration, Arab preferential treatment and the keeping of joint economic action out of politics.

Saudis on PLO Boycott--In a 26 November interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RAY AL-'AMM, reported by KUNA, Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz described the PLO's absence from the summit conference as "an unpleasant and unexpected surprise."

Iraqi Comments on Summit--Referring to the summit conference's 10-year development plan, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, on a 26 November interview reported by INA, claimed that the successful formulation of the plan was due to an Iraqi initiative. 'Aziz went on to describe the states boycotting the summit as "losers" who have committed an error "against themselves rather than others" because only those who had attended the summit would finance the decade of development and benefit from it.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS on 25 November, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said that although Iraq thought it would have been "correct and sound" for the summit conference to have disucussed the Iraq-Iran conflict, Iraq had not submitted the matter to the conference because it did "not want to introduce any additional point of difference" or "complicate matters further."

King Husayn remarks--Speaking to the final session of the 11th Arab summit conference on 27 November Jordan's King Husayn said that while "the absence of some brothers from the meeting" had saddened him, the PLO's inability to participate had caused him "more anguish." He added that it was a "a shame indeed" that Iraq, which is fighting to regain "Arab rights" on the western flank of the Arab homeland, has been "stabbed in the back by an Arab hand." In a 27 November press conference reported by Amman radio King Husayn rejected attempts "by any side to interfere in Palestinian affairs or to impose hegemony on the PLO." In reply to a question concerning UN Resolution 242, Husayn said it is "quite unreasonable" to say that Resolution 242 "contains all the factors necessary for a just and honorable settlement" since it lacks a "framework" that could lead to a lasting peace dealing with the Palestinian issue from the point of view of the Palestinian people's rights.

Payments to Jordan--Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses reported that during the final session of the conference King Husayn announced that Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar have committed themselves to paying Libyan and Algerian financial obligations to Jordan agreed at the Baghdad summit.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Following reports by KUNA that Syria has moved one division to the Jordanian border and that Syrian military aircraft overflew the Jordanian base of Al-Mafraq, Jordan's King Husayn in his 27 November press conference admitted that "large numbers" of Syrian troops have moved into the region adjacent to Jordan.

Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah in a 26 November press conference reported by the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR said the Jordanian Government does not know if the Syrian buildup is directed against Jordan but believes the purpose is to "bolster" Syrian forces against Israel in the Golan. In a 27 November press conference reported by Amman radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn also expressed hope that the Syrian concentrations are intended to "deceive the Zionist enemy" and "liberate Golan."

## Afghanistan

The PDPA Central Committee and DRA Revolution Council, in a joint resolution reported by Kabul radio, stressed the importance of "revolutionary legality" in protecting people's "democratic rights" and privacy against "antipeople's aggression" and other crimes. The statment said a new system of laws has been established to govern the activities of all military, judicial and police organs to protect the "legal rights and interests" of the people. This is necessary, the statement continued, because some provincial party officials, police, and members of the judiciary "have behaved contrary" to government principles and "have misused their functions," which have reduced the "effectiveness" of the fight against counterrevolutionaries. The statement called on all government officials and party members to strictly observe and apply this new "revolutionary legality" and set forth guidelines for the state judiciary, ministries concerned and party committees to follow in order to ensure the people's rights and freedom.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Middle East and Africa*

*Vol V No 231* *28 November 1980*

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Arab League Statement

JN261010 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 26 Nov (PETRA)--The Arab League General Secretariat issued a press statement last night following the conclusion of the second session of the 11th Arab summit conference. The text of the statement is as follows:

The 11th Arab summit conference resumed its work at exactly 1830 last night in the royal cultural center in Amman. The meeting was chair by His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The conferees approved the strategy of joint Arab economic action, which includes:

1. The pan-Arab economic action charter.

2. The strategy of joint economic action.

3. The unified agreement for the investment of Arab capital in the Arab countries and the adoption of the amendments put forward by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi republic.

The conferees postponed the discussion of the joint development decade plan until the ministerial committee delegated to study it completes its work. This plan will be submitted to the conference at its next session.

The conferees ratified a proposal put forward by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, saying that the conference documents should include pronouncements asserting praise for and pride in this work and thanking all who participated in preparing for it.

The conferees listened to a speech by the Arab League secretary general, who introduced the project for a strategy of joint Arab economic action and called for moving from the stage of study to that of implementation and adoption of decisions. The Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs introduced the broadlines of the strategic studies, particularly those pertaining to the strategy of joint Arab economic action, the pan-Arab economic action charter, the unified agreement for the investment of Arab capital in Arab countries and the joint Arab development decade.

At the beginning of the session the conferees listened to a speech by Maata Bouabid, Moroccan prime minister and head of the Moroccan delegation, who conveyed the Moroccan monarch's greetings to the conference. He touched in particular on the following points:

1. He stressed the role of the Islamic Conference Organization and of the committee to liberate Jerusalem. He called for further cooperation between the Islamic Conference Organization and the Arab League.

2. He expressed concern about the current situation in the Arab arena.

3. He said that Iraq was compelled to go to war in defense of its sovereignty and rights.

4. He approved of the joint Arab action program.

5. He underlined the importance of Arab-African cooperation and the Arab-European dialogue, stressing the importance of establishing a three-sided dialogue among the Arab, African and European countries.

6. He expressed regret that some countries did not attend the conference.

The conferees also listened to a speech by His Excellency Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, who conveyed the greetings of the Sudanese president, government and people to the conferees. He touched in particular on the following points:

1. He stressed the importance of convening the conference in its venue as scheduled.

2. He referred to occupied Jerusalem and the situation in southern Lebanon.

3. He hailed the Palestinian people in the occupied land.

4. He called for Arab solidarity and unity of Arab ranks and opinion.

5. He confirmed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

6. He underlined the importance of the technological aspect of Arab-African cooperation.

7. He stressed the importance of backing and developing Arab Islamic solidarity.

8. He appealed to Iraq and Iran to end the fighting between them.

9. He praised the General Secretariat's efforts in preparing for the economic strategy.

The conference will resume at 1800 today.

26 Nov Resumption

JN261822 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The 11th Arab summit conference resumed its work at the royal cultural center at 1900 today to complete a discussion of matters and issues included on the agenda. The Arab leaders continued their meetings and consultations throughout the day with the purpose of intensifying the Arab nation's potentials and bolstering Arab solidarity.

Summit Spokesman

JN262040 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Statement by the official spokesman of the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman, Jordan on 26 November 1980--videotaped]

[Text] The Arab leaders continued today their meetings and consultations aiming at intensifying the capacities, possibilities and efforts of the Arab nation and reinforcing Arab solidarity in the framework.

His Majesty King Husayn held several continuous meetings with their majesties, their highnesses and their excellencies the heads of the Arab delegations participating in the summit meetings.

The Arab leaders underlined the importance of the subjects discussed by the Arab summit and in particular that the conference, in addition to dealing with political questions, is also dealing with economic matters. The Amman summit is the first Arab conference to examine economic issues at summit level and to deal with joint Arab economic questions on the basis of scientific studies, detailed analyses and in a future perspective.

His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting this morning with his excellency the prime minister of Tunisia, his excellency the prime minister of Morocco and his excellency the vice president of Sudan, the foreign ministers of Mauritania and Djibouti as well as His Excellency Mr Mudar Badran. His majesty the king then held another meeting that was attended by His Majesty Sultan Qabus, his excellency the president of Iraq Saddam Husayn his highness the amir of Kuwait, his highness the amir of Bahrain, his highness the amir of Qatar and his highness the head of the UAE.

The meetings and visits of Arab leaders continued all day to examine questions related to the Arab causes which will be examined in detail in the course of today's evening session.

## $5 Billion Development Fund

JN262212 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The 11th Arab summit concluded its third working session this evening. Later Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the official spokesman of the conference, made the following statement:

The third session of the 11th Arab summit was held this evening under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Husayn. The king described private contacts, consultations and deliberations which took place last night and today as having been good and fruitful.

The session then discussed the items on the agenda. The development working paper entrusted yesterday to a subcommittee composed of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan was submitted for discussion. After the assistant secretary general of the Arab League had read this document, which sets out the bases for the plan for the decade of joint Arab development, discussion ensued. This document was unanimously approved.

It is understood that the Republic of Iraq is the one behind the idea of the decade of development. This idea was first raised during the 10th summit in Tunis.

Abu 'Awdah said: One aspect of this document, which is one of the biggest achievements of the summit institution, is that it is an economic document which sets the bases for economic integration in the next 10 years.

Abu 'Awdah added: In order to achieve the decade of Arab development, a fund has been set up with a 10-year capital of $5 billion. The fund shall spend $500 million annually, which could be increased according to the needs, the availability of resources and the capacity of investment. Contribution to the fund is open to every state that is in a position to contribute. Today, the contributing states are: The Republic of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar. The door will remain open to any state that can contribute.

The contributors constitute the fund's board of directors. This fund is not an extension of but an addition to existing Arab development funds. The fund's task shall be to finance economic and social projects, especially major projects which will help strengthen economic relations among the Arab countries, achieve Arab economic integration and raise the economic and social standards of the Arab peoples, especially in the less developed states.

Such projects shall be financed in the form of loans at the low interest rate of 1 percent and with a grace period of 10 years. Loans shall be repaid in installments over a period of 20 years.

After unanimously approving the plan for the decade of joint Arab development, the conference approved the program of joint Arab action for confronting the Zionist enemy in the next phase. This program was submitted to the summit conference in the form of a plan after it had been approved and recommended by the Arab foreign ministers conference, which was held in Amman on 20 November. This plan was drafted and approved by all the Arab states, including those which boycotted the summit. The program covers Arab relations, Arab international relations and the political and military fields.

The conference has reaffirmed the old resolution on convening Arab summits annually. Emergency summits can be held whenever necessary. It has been decided that the periodic summits shall be held in the Arab capitals alphabetically, taking into consideration the resources of the host country and its ability to provide everything necessary for the summit. The conference decided that in future summits, the Arab states shall be represented at the level of heads of state. It is possible in certain special circumstances for an Arab state to be represented by the deputy head of state or prime minister, but never below this level.

Regarding Arab activity of the international level, the assistant secretary general for economic affairs submitted a report on the position of the Arab fund in aid of the African countries. The secretary stressed the need to augment the fund's financial assets in view of the big role it is playing in strengthening Arab-African relations. In response to this appeal by the General Secretariat of the Arab League, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and the UAE contributed $5 million each to the fund.

At the end of today's session the conference adopted President Saddam Husayn's proposal on attaching to the conference's documents a special appreciation for Jordan--king, government and people--for the great spirit displayed by His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian officials and the fraternal spirit shown by the Jordanian people.

The conference will hold its final session tomorrow morning to finalize the resolutions and final statement.

## King Husayn Speech

JN271327 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text of speech delivered by Jordanian King Husayn at the final session of the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman on 27 November 1980--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Brother Arab kings, presidents and amirs: I greet you on behalf of Jordan at the conclusion of your blessed conference. I greet your meeting in this Arab stronghold. The hearts of this country's people will always harbor love for you and their feelings will be elated with joy and hope. They will always have faith in the serious and well-studied steps achieved by the Amman summit in the spheres of joint Arab action.

The Amman summit will remain, God willing, a prominent milestone in the record of pan-Arab struggle. This summit is honored by your participation and your definite commitment to what you have decided upon and pledged. By your arrival in Amman you have fulfilled the nation's call, embodied its confidence in you and given expression to this nation's virtues, honesty and a genuine feeling of the meaning of solemn trust, honorable responsibility and Arab pride and dignity.

Brethren: All elements of harmony and efficacy have, by God's help, been provided to these blessed meetings. Due to the spirit of sincere and frank Arab cooperation, which is committed to preserving the Arab mission and which is aware of the sacrifices offered by the sons of our nation's previous generations and of the desire not to expose our nation's march to dangers and bargaining, we have emerged with a victory for Arab resolve, as well as important resolutions. We hope that the Arabs will shortly realize the importance of these resolutions.

While we are very saddened by the absence of some brothers from this meeting, what has caused us even more anguish was the inability of the PLO to participate in this historic meeting, whose efforts were demoted to supporting Palestinian rights and the steadfastness of our kinfolk against occupation.

We are also saddened by its absence, since this prevented it from projecting to others its voice, which has been heard previously in various international forums. The entire world has heard it in its capacity as a legitimate and real representative of the Palestinian people. We recall very well that the resolutions adopted at previous summits, which were attended by all, clearly stipulate that there should be no attempt to influence the PLO's resolve. Therefore, we are grieved today that some people have violated and annulled these resolutions to prevent the Palestinian leadership from performing its national duties and to involve it in the whirlpool of petty Arab disputes. However, what is reassuring to the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, in particular, is that we all adhere to our stand our pan-Arab commitment toward the Palestine question, and that we are all against the attempts to impose hegemony over the Palestinian will. The PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, cannot be but Palestinian in its allegiance and affiliation, God willing.

Also, the Arab nation and the Palestinian people feel reassured that your resolutions are bound to support and strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their resistance to Zionist occupation and its expansionist and aggressive designs.

We are also pained over Lebanon's absence from this conference. Due to circumstances beyond control Lebanon has become one captive of divisiveness. We know who are behind some of these splits, but we do not know who are behind the others. Since we all want Arab Lebanon united, free and independent, we in Jordan believe that the Lebanese alone, with their noble nationalism and national heritage, are capable of realizing the formula that would guarantee their interests and their national sovereignty and independence. Here we must reiterate the agreement of everyone concerning the importance of vigilant fraternal cooperation between Lebanon and the Palestinian brothers in facing the common dangers and challenges, until God eliminates these by returning complete rights in Palestine to those that possess such rights.

We are always for Arab unity. We have exerted and continue to exert strenuous efforts for the sake of achieving this unity. However, hiding behind the name of Arab unity to peddle plots, to achieve false foreign claims made here and there, to bypass this part or that of the Arab nation and to destroy the will of its people and to leave it a place for corruption, chaos and terrorism, only aids the enemies of this nation and gives Israel and others the excuse to spread their influence in the area and implement their policies. This will also help Israel and others to achieve their objectives of partitioning anew the area based on foreign interests, stabbing the nation in the heart and implementing the plot of setting up ministates [duwal fusayfisa'iyah]. This would render Israel more at ease and would make our pan-Arab conflict with it appear to be a sectarian one and not a pan-Arab one against invading and racist forces.

This concept should make all of us ask many questions about the real events in our area and about what some are, without justification, fabricating such as the causes of enmity and division. This will consequently compel us to adopt a noble, leading and vigilant stand against evil and wickedness.

The most important contribution of your meetings to the spirit of Arab solidarity and to formulating pan-Arab strategy involves approving the impermissibility of wars between Arab brothers, and that Arab arms must not be aimed at any Arab country regardless of the reasons. It follows that an Arab must not support a non-Arab in a dispute with another Arab brother.

It is a shame indeed that Iraq, which is fighting to regain both Arab rights and its rights and sovereignty over its territory and waters on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, is stabbed in the back by an Arab hand. [applause] We must all prevent this, in order to protect our values and to preserve the purity of the pan-Arab conscience for our coming generations. This, in our opinion, is an axiom that should become both known and clear. Whoever does not wish to help his brother should be content to pray for him. However, he who supports his brother's enemy with all his might will bring about the destruction of the minimal level of harmony among the Arab countries and will even cause the rift to deepen and to reach the peoples of these fraternal countries, creating hatred in them for one another. This is a new tendency that our nation has not known before and the gravest of dangers will, God forbid, result from this tendency. It is necessary to warn of these dangers now that indications of them have appeared.

In light of this we realize the danger of Arab differences and of the destructive and fragmentary results they may have, especially in this phase, during which international conspiracies and Zionist preparedness against the entire Arab entity are becoming active. Thus, we have always been careful to contain Arab differences, using all means, and to avoid responding to deliberately created provocations, in the hope that reason and wisdom can defeat the tendencies toward rashness and fanaticism. We are fully aware of the rectitude of our position and of our complete ability to protect Arab justice, but we nevertheless call on you and on all reasonable forces in our nation to work hard and with sincerity to correct Arab differences everywhere, in order to prevent violent confrontations that will benefit no one but the enemies of the nation, who are lying in wait against it. We believe that all Arab differences can be handled and settled amicably if reason prevails, if the Arab nation's supreme interest takes precedence, if the Arab will is freed from outside influences and pressures and if intentions and objectives are freed of impurities.

Distinguished brothers, your conference has most responsibly and seriously issued important and historic resolutions and economic and political recommendations, whose effect will be felt by every Arab. Some of these recommendations and resolutions were studied and approved by the Arab finance, economic and foreign ministers before some of their governments decided to boycott the Amman summit. We ask God that reason, logic and a sense of responsibility prevail at all of our nation's meetings, just as they prevailed at your conference here, when you honored me by assigning me the chairmanship, just as you honored my country and my people previously, when you decided at the Tunis conference to hold your conference in Amman.

I would like to express my most sincere thanks and gratitude to you, brethren leaders, on my behalf and on behalf of every Arab and Jordanian, for the great results and actions you have achieved in this historic meeting and for the success and victory you have made possible at this meeting. You have offered this success to your nation and its coming generations for years to come. This occasion will be remembered as a feast in the life of our country.

Brother leaders, allow me to extend many thanks and the most sincere appreciation on all your behalfs to his excellency, the secretary general of the Arab League, to his staff. [applause] Also allow me to praise their continued and fruitful efforts to serve our league and to faithfully carry out its message.

I ask God Almighty to guide us. He is our God, upon whom we depend and to whom we appeal.

May peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Final Statement

JN271645 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 27 Nov (PETRA)--The 11th Arab summit conference has adopted the unified agreement on the investment of Arab capital in Arab countries; the pan-Arab economic action charter, which will achieve commitment to the principles of pan-Arab economic integration and which will boost the revenues of the Arab fund for technical assistance to African and Arab countries; and a draft contract for joint Arab development.

The Arab leaders stressed that the liberation of Jerusalem is a pan-Arab duty and commitment, declared their rejection of the measures Israel has taken, called on the world's countries to adopt definite and clear stands on the confrontation of Israeli measures and decided to sever relations with any country that recognizes Jerusalem as Israel's capital or transfers its embassy to it.

The Arab leaders stressed their determination to continue their support for the PLO in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, acting for the recovery of all of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to determine their fate and to establish their independent state on their soil.

The following is the text of the final statement issued by the 11th Arab summit conference, as read by the press spokesman of the Arab League General Secretariat at a press conference he held at the information center at Al-Husayn youth city this afternoon.

In accordance with the sixth resolution of the 10th Arab summit conference, which convened in Tunis at 30 Dhi al-Hijjah-2 Muharram 1400 Hegira, corresponding to November 20-22 1979, His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, hosted the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman, the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 18-20 Muharram 1401 Hegira, corresponding to November 25-27 November 1980.

Proceeding from the pan-Arab responsibility to pursue serious joint Arab action in confronting the dangers and challenges that are directed against the Arab nation; and believing that effective confrontation can only be achieved through unity of opinion, the overcoming of obstacles and the elimination of divisive factors on the road to unity of the Arab ranks, the Arab leaders, convening in Amman, studied the current Arab situation and the political, military and economic developments that have appeared in the Arab and international arenas since the convocation of the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis; discussed the Arab-Zionist dispute and reviewed its developments; and adopted political, military and economic resolutions that are intended to strengthen the Arabs' capability and to build their intrinsic strength in all fields.

The Arab leaders stressed their commitment to the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions, particularly those dealing with the cause of Palestine, given that it is the core of the Arab dispute with the Israeli enemy and that the pan-Arab responsibility resulting from this cause makes all Arabs dutybound to work and struggle to confront the Zionist danger that threatens this nation's existence.

The conference stressed that the liberation of Arab Jerusalem is a pan-Arab duty and commitment, declared its rejection of the measures Israel has taken, called on the world's countries to adopt definite and clear stands on confronting the Israeli measures and decided to sever relations with any country that recognizes Jerusalem as Israel's capital or transfers its embassy to it. The Arab leaders stressed their determination to continue their support for the PLO in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in order to recover all the Palestinian people's rights including their right to determine their fate and establish their independent state on their soil.

They also reiterated their support for the PLO's independence and its free will. The conference also hailed the steadfastness and heroic sacrifices of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and their persistent and courageous confrontation of the Israeli occupation, which proves to the world that this people stands fast and is determined to wrest its rights.

The conference stressed the right of the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, to return to their land, determine their fate and to establish an independent Palestinian state on their national soil. The conference pointed out that the PLO alone has the right to exercise the responsibility of dealing with the Palestinian people's future.

The conference also noted that UN Security Council Resolution No. 242 does not conform with Arab rights and does not constitute a sound basis for settlement of the Middle East crisis, particularly the Palestinian cause.

The Arab leaders reiterated their rejection of the Camp David agreements which ensnared the Egyptian leadership in the conspiracy against the Arab nation and its fateful cause, sought to fragment the Arab unity and solidarity, removed the Egyptian regime from the Arab ranks and made it negotiate with the Israeli enemy and conclude a separate peace treaty with the enemy in defiance of the Egyptian people's will and in disregard of the Egyptian people's pan-Arab role and their genuine Arab affiliation.

The Arab leaders stressed their determination to confront these agreements, foil them, eliminate their results and consolidate boycott measures against the Egyptian regime in accordance with the text of the Baghdad and Tunis summit resolutions.

The conference addressed greetings of solidarity to the fraternal Egyptian Arab people, who constitute an important part of our Arab nation and whose struggle cannot be dissociated from that of all the other Arabs.

The conference expressed the hope that the Egyptian people will succeed in overcoming the circumstances which separated them from their brothers so as to resume their fraternal and constructive participation in the Arab nation's future.

The conference discussed with great interest the existing dispute between fraternal Iraq and Iran.

And, proceeding from the principles of Arab solidarity and the need to preserve the fraternal relations between the Arab and Islamic states and to pool all resources for the Arab nation's just struggle against the Zionist enemy, the conference:

Calls on the two parties to cease fire immediately and to solve the dispute through peaceful means. The conference also expresses support for Iraq's legitimate rights in its territory and waters in accordance with international agreements concluded between the two countries. Further, the conference welcomes Iraq's response to the appeal issued by the Islamic Conference, the United Nations and the nonaligned countries for a cease-fire and to their good offices for the settlement of the dispute through negotiations. The conference appeals to Iran to respond to such a stand. The conference also appeals to Iran to respond to such a stand. The conference also appeals to the two sides to be mutually committed to the principles of nonintervention in domestic affairs, to respect rights and sovereignty, to establish good neighbor relations and to make these principles the basis for relations between the Arab countries and Iran.

The conference expressed its strong condemnation of the continued Israeli aggression against fraternal Lebanon, aggression which defies the international community. The conference declared its absolute solidarity with the fraternal Lebanese people and called upon all parties in Lebanon to back the country's legitimate authority so as to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The conference also reaffirmed the resolutions of the 10th summit conference in Tunis concerning the reconstruction of Lebanon.

The conference reviewed Arab relations with all countries of the world and asserted the need to strengthen ties with the fraternal Islamic states and the Islamic Conference Organization. The conference also called for strengthening the role of the nonaligned movement and cooperating with the member states of this group as well as the group of Latin American states. Further, the conference called for the need to bolster solidarity with the OAU and the countries of Africa in the service of Arab and African interests and to back the African peoples' just struggle against racial discrimination and foreign interference.

The conference stressed the Arab states' determination to encourage efforts on behalf of the Arab-European dialogue so as to serve mutual interests and achieve more understanding of the just Arab demands, especially with regard to the Palestine question.

The conference decided to continue efforts within the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as the conferences of other international organizations to coordinate Arab stands and achieve cooperation in accordance with the objectives and principles of the program of joint Arab action and the policies determined by Arab League institutions.

The conference also asserted the need to ensure the socialist bloc countries' continued support for Arab rights and to strengthen cooperation with this bloc to serve mutual interests and secure further support for Arab rights and thus increase the capabilities of Arab steadfastness.

The conference condemned the U.S. Government's continued support for Israel and its political, military and economic support, which enabled Israel to legalize occupation, deny the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, ignore international resolutions and pursue its intransigent and expansionist policy. The conference also condemned the U.S. Government's hostile stand toward the PLO which denies the PLO the right to represent the Palestinian people and which considers the PLO to be a terrorist organization.

While expressing their profound concern over the continued differences and split in the Arab ranks at a time when the situation calls for a solid unified stand and the pooling of resources to cope with the challenges facing the Arab nation, the Arab leaders call for the settlement of the sudden disputes that have emerged in the Arab arena in a true national spirit, sense of belonging and faith in the common Arab cause and destiny in accordance with provisions of the Arab solidarity charter approved by the Casablanca summit in 1965.

In the economic field the conference pinpointed the challenges facing the Arab nation, and stressed that confronting these challenges can only take place through effective joint Arab effort within a wider pan-Arab perspective.

In this respect the conference approved a document on the strategy of joint Arab economic action until the year 2000. The document is a historical turning point in Arab economic progress because it sets unity, development, liberation and integration as its objectives, pursues the policy of pan-Arab planning of the economic sector and considers integrated development and production as the means for reorganizing, developing and utilizing Arab sources in the joint economic sector.

The conference expressed the conviction that pan-Arab security calls for the establishment of a solid economic base, which can only be achieved through comprehensive pan-Arab development, and, by the same token, pan-Arab security can only be guaranteed through a protective shield of Arab economic achievements.

The conference believes that every Arab country constitutes the strategic depth of the other Arab countries, thus the need for common confrontation of all challenges and dangers. While expressing its appreciation for the great achievements already accomplished in each Arab country, the conference believes that common Arab effort will further enhance these achievements if placed within the wider framework of common Arab interests.

Out of its belief that the Arab human being is the main objective and instrument of economic development, the conference has given priority to the humanitarian aspect in the Arab economic strategy. This is in order to increase the economic productivity of the Arab human being, to develop his experiences and skills and to enable him to acquire technological know-how and at the same time preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Arab homeland.

The conference expresses the belief that Arab economic integration has become a pressing national objective necessitated by the current phase and the recent developments in the Arab homeland.

Within the framework of this strategy the council adopted a draft contract for joint Arab development to speed up development in the less developed Arab countries, reduce the differences in development among the various parts of the Arab homeland and achieve continued development to improve individual incomes. The conference declared that 1980's as the first decade for joint Arab development. For this purpose the conference allotted the sum of $5 billion for the next 10 years, subject to increase in light of needs and capabilities. The draft contract has as its objective the financing of development projects in the less developed Arab countries and gives priority to major projects that contribute to strengthening relations among Arab countries and achieving Arab economic integration in addition to raising the Arab people's economic and social standards. The conference decided that financing shall be easy to obtain and at low interest rates. Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the UAE, and Qatar committed themselves to the allocation of the above-mentioned sum. The door will remain open to the other Arab countries which are capable of participating in this contract in the future in light of their pan-Arab commitment.

The conference attached special importance to the role of deposits and Arab revenues and their sound channeling toward integrated investment fields. For this reason the conference adopted the unified agreement on the investment of Arab capital in Arab countries. This agreement represents the main instrument encouraging the private sector's participation in financing Arab development projects and programs on the basis of a sound and accurate balance between the interests of the parties concerned in the investment relations and their responsibilities. The agreement also guarantees the continuation of the Arab joint economic action, supports it and protects it from transient political crises. The conference adopted the pan-Arab economic action charter which will achieve commitment to the principles of pan-Arab economic integration and to Arab preferential treatment, keep joint Arab economic action out of politics and provide a solid platform for the development of the Arab economy with firm steps and confidence in light of higher interests.

The conference highly appreciated the excellent efforts that the Arab League General Secretariat and its economic apparatus, the specialized Arab organizations and Arab experts have exerted in preparation of the economic studies which enabled the conference to formulate the joint Arab economic action strategy.

The conference decided to boost the renevues of the Arab fund for technical assistance to African and Arab countries in appreciation for its pan-Arab role of providing technical assistance and initiating development projects in African and Arab countries.

The conference expresses appreciation for and thanks to his Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal for the great efforts he has exerted while chairing the conference and praises and is proud of the steadfastness of the Arab people in Jordan, their great Arab spirit and the support they are always ready to offer for the realization of the Arab nation's goal of liberation, unity and victory. The conference also expressed deep thanks for the warm welcome and care the conference members have been accorded by His Majesty King Husayn, his government and people.

## Summit Resolutions

JN280851 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 28 Nov 80 pp 1, 17

[Text] The 11th Arab summit conference has approved the program of joint Arab action for confronting the Zionist enemy in the next phase. The conference reaffirmed the need for convening Arab summits annually to correct the Arab situation.

The following is the text of the conference resolutions:

In accordance with the sixth resolution of the 10th Arab summit conference, the 11th Arab summit conference was held in Amman on 18-20 Muharram 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 25-27 November 1980.

Based on the reports referred to it by the preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign minister held on 14-15 Muharram 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 21-22 November 1980, and after listening to the statements made by their majesties, excellencies, and highnesses, the conference adopted the following resolutions:

First. The political field:

Ratifying the program of joint Arab action for confronting the Zionist enemy in the next phase in accordance with the formula that has been recommended by the preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign ministers and which is attached to this resolution.

Second. The economic field:

1. Ratifying the pan-Arab economic action charter, signing it by their majesties, excellencies and highnesses, depositing it at the Arab League General Secretariat and agreeing that it shall be enforce as of today.

2. Ratifying the strategy of the joint Arab economic action.

3. Ratifying the unified agreement for investing Arab capital in the Arab countries in preparation for taking the constitutional measures necessary to soon implement it.

4. Ratifying the decade of joint Arab development and expressing the conference's appreciation for the countries which embarked upon declaring their commitments to provide financial resources that will contribute to financing the joint Arab development projects during this decade.

Third. Supporting the technical aid fund for the Arab and African countries.

Affirming the role of the fund in boosting the economic and social development in the Arab and African countries and affirming the fund's pan-Arab role in propagating the Arabic language in the African Continent and in confronting the fund's financial deficit, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, UAE and Kuwait contributed $5 million each to the fund.

Fourth. The summit conferences:

1. Reaffirming its commitment to the two resolutions adopted by the Baghdad and Tunis summits on convening the Arab summit conferences once every year in a periodic manner; expressing eagerness to abide by this tradition to enable the Arab kings and presidents to discuss the Arab situation and to look into the reports submitted by the Arab League and the institutions of joint Arab action and also the proposals and initiatives submitted by the member states aimed at consolidating Arab solidarity and drawing up plans that are adequate for strengthening the Arab homeland's capabilities in the various fields.

In this field the conference affirms that the question of holding the summit conferences is a neutral issue in order to keep away from differences that might weaken this institution and obstruct its work.

2. Periodically convening Arab summits every year in November, with the possibility of convening emergency summit conferences in accordance with the provisions of the Arab League Charter. The periodic summits shall be held in the member states alphabetically. Should anything prevent the convocation of the conference in one of the member states in accordance with this schedule, it will be held in the country that comes afterward or at the Arab League headquarters. The venue of the next conference shall be agreed upon before the conclusion of every conference.

3. The member states shall be represented in the summit conferences at the level of heads of state. It is possible in certain special circumstances for an Arab state to be represented by the deputy head of state or the prime minister, in accordance with the rules of every state. Under no circumstances shall a state be represented at a level below that.

The conference expresses its high appreciation for and thanks to His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal for the great efforts he exerted while chairing the conference. The conference praises and is proud of the steadfastness of the Arab people in Jordan, their great Arab spirit and the support that they are always ready to offer for the sake of realizing the Arab nation's goals for liberation, unity and victory. The conference also expresses profound thanks for the hospitality and care accorded the members by His Majesty King Husayn, his government and people.

The conference records with high appreciation the tremendous efforts exerted by the Arab League General Secretariat and its economic administration, the specialized Arab bodies and the Arab experts for preparing the economic studies which represent a splendid work that has provided the sound base for formulating the first pan-Arab economic charter and the first joint Arab economic strategy.

The addendums of these resolutions are an indivisible part of the resolutions.

Leaders Depart

JN271939 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Arab kings, presidents and amirs have begun to leave Amman, following their participation in the meetings of the 11th Arab summit conference.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, left Amman at 1415. His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, left Amman for Doha with his accompanying delegation. His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister, left Amman at 1430 today with his accompanying delegation. UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his accompanying delegation left Amman at 1530.

Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and his accompanying delegation left Amman this afternoon. Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and the Arab League delegation left Amman for Tunis.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman and his accompanying delegation left Amman for Oman at 1615 today. YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih left Amman at 1620 today.

His Majesty King Husayn saw off the Arab kings, presidents and amirs who left Amman.

FATAH LEADER MEETS WITH IRAN'S RAFSANJANI 26 NOV

NC270804 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Brother Abu Salih, Fatah Central Committee member and member of the general command of Al-'Asifah forces, received in Beirut yesterday Iranian Consultative Assembly speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani.

During the 2-hour meeting they discussed strategic issues relevant to the Arab area and the Middle East and the need to strengthen relations between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions as an inevitable factor to confront the imperialist onslaught in the area.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PALESTINIAN COMMAND MEETING 27 NOV

NC280746 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar last night chaired a meeting of the Palestinian command that included the PLO Executive Committee and the secretaries general of the Palestinian resistance groups.

During the meeting a review was made of Brother Abu 'Ammar's tour of certain Arab countries and the Palestinian delegation's role in the meetings of the seven-member committee, of the Arab foreign ministers and the PLO Executive Committee meeting in Damascus, at the end of which a statement was released not to participate in the Amman summit conference.

Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar explained the topics that were discussed at these meetings in his capacity as member of the seven-member committee and of the foreign ministers conference.

It was agreed to call for a meeting of the PLO Central Committee next Sunday to discuss the new developments in the Palestinian issue at the Arab and international levels.

It has also been decided to meet next Tuesday to call for a meeting of the[Palestine] National Council.

U.S. STATEMENT ON PLO MOBILIZATION CRITICIZED

NC280829(Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT Nov 80

[Excerpts] The decision by the commander in chief to declare a general mobilization of the Palestinian people has caught the attention of U.S. officials, who began speculating about the extent of the mobilization as well as the reasons that promoted it.

A PLO official spokesman commented on the U.S. questions about the mobilization decision, saying: The U.S. State Department's statement on the Palestinian revolution's general mobilization indicates that the United States will be the same during Reagan's era as during Carter's and other's eras. The U.S. administration views things with one eye--an eye that blindly aligns and plots with Israel against the Palestinian cause, people, their armed revolution and the entire Arab nation.

The PLO source further said: The U.S. administration only sees the Palestinian mobilization, not why it was announced, why the Palestinian fighters were alerted or why our Palestinian people inside the occupied land demonstrate in the face of the racist-Zionist occupation. The United States cannot see these things and tries to turn its eyes away from them.

However, we will tell them why we announced a general Palestinian mobilization. We announced it to face the Israeli Knesset decision to annihilate the Palestinian people, a decision that is still in force, and to face Eytan's statement after the Israeli assault on Ash-Shaqif castle.

The PLO spokesman said: We, the Palestinians, do not want to be finished off, and for this reason we have declared a mobilization to defend our men, women, children and future. he United States and the State Department well know that we are defending ourselves and existence because we want to achieve our inalenable rights. The United States, however, closes its eyes to this.

We view the U.S. State Department statement as an aggressive one that gives Israel and the pro-Israeli isolationist forces the green light to launch their attacks and continue their plots against the Palestinian people and revolution, the Lebanese nationalist movement, the Lebanese and Palestinian people and all the steadfast Arab forces.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED ON ARMS, IRAN, IRAQ

AU271406 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Milan, 27 Nov (ANSA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat appealed for arms from the West "in this difficult moment," but pledged that he would never ask for "a single European or American soldier" in an interview granted to the latest number of the Italian weekly, EPOCA.

"I will never ask for a single European or American soldier because I fight my battles alone," he told the weekly, "but give me arms, because I must have a 'long arm' so I can fight Soviet penetration in the Middle East and Africa from Egypt."

"From here," he said in describing Egypt's strategic importance, "I can reach the Persian Gulf, Africa, Europe and Asia in a minimum time."

"I can influence the outcome of a confrontation anywhere.

"The Western world needs airports for its strategy.

"It may rest assured that I will always supply them, but I must be helped in return, and now above all."

In As-Sadat's view, the Soviet Union has created an "immense arc of crisis" stretching in a half-moon from Afghanistan to Libya.

"The Russians," he asserted, "are now endangering all the peoples of the world, profiting from the fact that the United States is terrified of a new Vietnam and does not truly want to commit itself anywhere on the globe."

In other point, As-Sadat covered forecasts of the future of Iran, Western shortsightedness over the Iranian-Iraqi war, and the Middle East, warning that "unpredictable developments" could follow if the Reagan administration returns to a privileged relationship with Israel.

Iran--"Iran is destined to fall into chaos because it has now split up into its tribal components," the Egyptian president argued.

Very soon, he added, the Iranian leftwingers will bring down Ayatollah Khomeyni and Iran, together with Syria, will fall under Soviet occupation, as happened in Afghanistan.

The Iranian-Iraqi hostilities--the West's mistake was not to take control of the Hormuz Straits immediately after the fighting broke out, As-Sadat said.

The day the flow of oil through the Straits stops, the West will be finished, he argued factories, industry, and even agriculture will stop for lack of fuel for tractors, and NATO's tanks will be helpless before the Warsaw Pact's twenty thousand tanks.

The Middle East--As-Sadat voiced the hope that he would soon sit down for new peace talks with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin on the future of Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank territories.

Recalling outgoing President Jimmy Carter's contribution to a Middle Eastern peace, As-Sadat urged incoming President Ronald Reagan to call a summit of the United States, Israel and Egypt early next year.

He also voiced the conviction that the new White House executive would not change American policy on the Middle East or repudiate Washington's privileged relationship with Egypt.

But if Reagan should turn to Israel and privilege it as the United States' partner in the area, then Egyptian national pride would be offended and unpredictable development would arise, he warned.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH DANISH TELEVISION

NC252130 Cairo MENA in English 1217 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 Nov (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat said that he can not judge the policy of the U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan until he is inaugurated on January 20 and after meeting with him to brief him on his views and hear the new presidents' views.

In an interview with the Danish television the president said that the Egyptian-American relations are much more than military alliances. He added that the U.S. is in need for friends and since we are friends we grant them facilities all over the country and also grant the European similar facilities. The president affirmed that facilities do not mean military bases but are given during a certain period to carry out certain actions.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war the president affirmed the need for containing the conflict as it endangers world peace and security.

President as-Sadat further added that Egypt is ready to grant facilities to the West if a force from the Western countries headed by the United States are to proceed to the Gulf to contain the conflict even if this is to be done through military force.

The president said we have made two thirds of the road towards the comprehensive settlement with the signing of the peace treaty with Israel adding "We will reach peace sooner or later since it is a matter of time."

The president pointed out that the present difficulties are less in difficulty than those we faced before the Camp David adding "we have attained a great achievement in Camp David, that is, that the October war will be the last war."

[Question] Mr President, it is exactly three years ago you spoke to the Israeli Parliament and the whole world during your historic trip to Jerusalem. Now the newspapers say that you are contemplating a political decision that will be historic for the 1980's. Can you check that decision?

As-Sadat: Well I am thinking really not for the 1980's out big decisions like this is not prepared at all. [as received] My initiative for instance that you have mentioned now, I did not think of it directly, it was the result of much of surmounting of certain impressions and inclinations inside oneself that have been moved and when I found that the whole thing regarding the peace process and the convening of the Geneva conference, the whole thing is in a very bad situation, I started thinking and made my initiative and in such a process like this really that it is what I am feeling now that nothing is formed yet with me and its is not for 1980 it may be '81. But you see let me tell you this: It is something that concerns how I am going to take the decision to prepare myself to meet with God what will be my attitude from now on until I meet God something like that. That is in my mind really, but as I told you big decisions are not prepared or so it comes whenever the circumstances, they are in the subconscious but whenever the circumstances I mean removes the past from it, well, it appears.

Question: But you say you are preparing yourself to meet God. You by that mean that you retreat from the presidency at some time and then prepare yourself for the meeting with God?

As-Sadat: Well for sure I would prefer to retire on at the end of my second period--this will be in October 1982--if I live until that moment I would like to retire, but I do not think my people will make it easy for me to do this.

But whatever happens it does not at all mean whenever you prepare yourself to meet with God, it does not means at all that you retire from your job, or so it means that you prepare yourself because it may happen while I am in power or while I am out of power, but it means that in trying to design my next step in life--you see we had three phases: The first one adulthood, the second one the manhood, the third one is I think the stage in which every wise human being should prepare himself to meet with God whenever he feels either he is in responsibility or not. This is the main issue of the whole thing. I may be in responsibility I may be in my chair when it comes, I may be retiring, it may be an accident. No one knows, but the mood preparing, I mean the stage itself, I must prepare the stage to meet with my God and to feel like I have felt in the previous two stages, that I am in peace with my inner self. I must feel the same thing, that I am in peace with my inner self, preparing myself to meet with my God.

Question: Mr President, could you tell me how do you prepare yourself for meeting God?

As-Sadat: Well this means lots of things. First of all you have to contemplate all over the two periods of adolescence and of manhood and until this moment and you have to make a calculation what wrongs have you done, what good have you done, what God has given you, what can you mend what did you do that God did not like so that you mend before you meet with God; and so it means a revision, a complete revision, not only in the material side--I mean trying to remember the incidents, what has happened so and so but in the spiritual side. For instance when I tell you this, when God gives me the opportunity and the privilege to take an action like I took with the shah, this in itself is a great spiritual achievement for me because it means for me that God first has chosen, second has made me able to express myself and in the expression of myself I was understood by my people; I was also supported by my people. You know only a certain act like this means lots for me. I consider this one of my great achievements in life--and maybe the greatest achievement because I have learned from this land certain values. If at the third stage in my life when I am preparing myself to meet with my God, God gives me this is really a great I mean gift from God and great achievement and I must try to repay this. This is only an example so and lots of achievements like this, lots of support from God.

If you asked me, I can tell you this, if I am asked how I should like my life start again, and so I can tell you immediately I shall not prefer anything to what has already has been done despite the fact that in certain moments I felt that this was the end of the world. For instance when I was twenty-two years old and a very successful officer, very full of inspirations and then in one moment expelled from the army, and the second moment put in prison with nothing about my future, what will happen to me, am I going to be executed, it was during the Second World War.

How I am going to start a new career because this was my career and I am twenty-two years only. Well it is cut I must start a new career so lots of thing at that moment I thought that this was the end of the world, well at that moment it was the birth of all what I am achieving now.

Question: You said, Mr President, that when you are preparing yourself to face God you are considering what you are doing and what you have done if you look bad. What would you have done different? I am thinking of it politically not personally.

As-Sadat: Politically?

Interviewer: Yes.

As-Sadat: Nothing at all. Like I told you, I should like it like it started and like it will be ended, because as I told you in certain moments I felt that I was wrong in certain moments I felt that I was humiliated, in certain moments I felt frustration but it proved after that that God is preparing me for a certain mission and I have to suffer all this to reach what I have reached and then to have the wisdom and the foresight and the forebearings and toleration.

Question: But if we could go into politics, do not you think the situation right now needs a strong political initiative? I mean the autonomy talks between Israel and Egypt?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this: The peace process has started and I could have never imagine such a repercussion for my visit 3 years before in the same day like yesterday. I was yesterday, for the first time I was attending, I was seeing in the television my speech in the Knesset that I made 3 years ago. It was the first time after I made it, I could not believe myself but I am very proud and I could not believe such a repercussion like it has done. But let me tell you this in all modesty and simplicity: The peace process has started by the Camp David agreements and the treaty between Egypt and Israel we have is only a matter of time. Sooner or later we shall be reaching peace. The difficulty that we have now, we had it before, but when we had it before we did not have the certified foundation that we have now between Egypt and Israel. We can sit together we can differ and despite all our differences we sit on the table and discuss them. Before we did not used to sit together; we wanted someone in-between, a third party. Now we sit together, the difference that we are having now, are not much more difficult than those we have before Camp David. And we made Camp David, and we have achieved a great achievement in Camp David. For instance, no war after the October war, great achievement and peace for ever. Now so it is only a matter of time for me, I can see it.

Question: But when you say a matter of time, is that for instance about a year from now? I think many are thinking that the present Government of Israel is an obstacle to the peace process. What do you think?

As-Sadat: Well, we have to do with it, with whatever government the Israeli people choose, there is friendship between me and Begin and this may be a certain asset that can facilitate the job between us, despite the fact of the situation that is in Israel and any other ideas for Begin for instance. But I do not think it will take this long time, a year it is a very long time. Let me tell you this until the new U.S. President Reagan swears in January, until he resumes--or the U.S. resumes--the role of the full partner in this peace process, until this I can not give you a date, but it will not be a year for sure, it will be less than that.

Question: But many people think that Mr Begin and his party will never give up the West Bank for instance, and I think it would be very difficult to reach a settlement with the Israelis.

As-Sadat: For sure it is very difficult because we have our own point of view, our ideas which differ from this completely. But as I told you, before Camp David certain ideas also on which we differed and there has been a wide gap, and for instance about the settlements in Sinai and the airfields in Sinai and so, at some time it appeared that it was not going to be solved, but it was solved when Israel knew that we can give every assurance for security but not land and sovereignty. When this has been reached we have reached Camp David and the treaty between Egypt and Israel which I consider the cornerstone for the comprehensive settlement. Let us hope that despite these difficulties we can find a common land whenever Israel feels that all sorts of security measures can be given to them and guaranteed by the big powers.

Question: Do you think it would be easier to negotiate with a Labour government in Israel?

As-Sadat: Well, I am a practical man and I do not want at all to indulge myself in the politics of others, whichever government is there I shall be dealing with it.

Question: I am speaking more about the West Bank. Could you tell which solution you foresee for the West Bank and Gaza?

As-Sadat: I have already told Premier Begin, and I have declared our ideas. You see it is not for me or Begin or Carter or Reagan now that we will be coming to sit together to decide the fate of the Palestinians. No this is completely wrong and what we are trying to do now is this: We are trying to change the status of the occupation--the Israeli occupation--the incidents that are taking place now with the students in the West Bank, because the Israelis impose the occupation on the Palestinians and I told Begin many times: Why should you like to impose your occuption on others who does not want it and does not like it? I told him at one time, if I was in your shoes, Begin, I would give them the autonomy now without any talks with Egypt and the United States, and give them the autonomy and tell them: Whenever you are ready come and sit with us on the table for the decision of your future or destination. So I told Begin, we are not deciding the fate of the Palestinians because we cannot do this behind their backs. The only thing is that we are going to end the Israeli occupation, a transitional period of 5 years for the Palestinians to look after themselves in the full autonomy, except the decision of starting the state because after 3 years of this transitional period the three of us--Israel, Egypt and the United States--and King Husayn and the elected body of the autonomy, the Palestinian-elected body, the five of us will sit together after 3 years so the decision of the future of the Palestinians, and in Camp David we gave the Palestinians the veto.

Question: But could you have any doubts in your mind that what the Palestinians are after is a state for themselves?

As-Sadat: Well I have already said this before. The Knesset, if you read my speech before the Knesset, believe me I was astounded yesterday when I was hearing my speech before the Knesset. I said they have their right to their own state like you have the right to your own state.

Question: But Mr Begin is considering West Bank a part of Israel. For historical reasons he regards the West Bank as liberated lands for the Jews? I mean that there is a big gap, sir.

As-Sadat: Yes, there are, and there are difficulties any why [as received] is it called politics. Politics means we shall differ and we must sit together and every one must use certain logic so and so try to manoeuvre so and so, but the fact remains that the world public opinion now, like I told Premier Begin, the world public opinion now is against settlements on others' lands. It is a fact that the world public opinion is for self-determination. The world itself is very appealing all over the world. These are facts we should not disturb. These are facts and I told Premier Begin, I told him, you cannot at all evade the fact that the whole public opinion all over the world is against settlements on others' land and is for self-determination for every people and so.

Question: But Mr President, what has happened during that period? Israel has also passed a law in the parliament annexing Jerusalem and there is proposal now in the parliament on annexing the Golan Heights. They have erected more settlements in the same period?

As-Sadat: All this in my way of dealing some politicians may look to this as the end of the world and they cut their, I mean talks and realitions, they take measures no for me all [as received] these are side issues, the law on Jerusalem is a side issue. Why? In 1956 in the tripartite aggression, England, France and Ben-Gurion of Israel, Sinai was annexed in the Knesset by Ben-Gurion as prime minister, Golda Meir as minister of foreign affairs and 3 months after that they evacuated Siani because Eisenhower has took a position and a very solid one. So these are side issues, I shall never even if the law on the Golan Heights is issued, it will not intimidate me at all. It will intimidate some other one, who is either weak or nervous or so, I am not weak or nervous at all.

These are side issues for the main issue. What is the main issue I have told Premier Begin this in the four times we met: Let us sit together, Begin, and try to reach a political directives to give to our ministers if we reached these political directives like the political directives we reached in Camp David, and it was easy after that to draft the treaty between Egypt and Israel and overcome lots of difficulties and lots of psychological barriers and so and so. Whenever we are ready to do this it will be very easy because our ministers can draft the full autonomy agreement in few hours after we give them these political directives. Begin is not prepared until this moment to give these political directives for the reasons you yourself mentioned. There might be other reasons but I am not pessimistic and will never be pessimistic. I am optimistic and the day will come when this will be realized. You will see that it is a question of time only. Let me tell you that it is difficult to thwart the peace process.

Question: That means that you totally rule out war now as an option?

As-Sadat: I totally rule out going back for any idea.

Question: But could the war break out between Israel and other Arab state, for instance Syria, and I still thinking of the present situation in the Middle East because it is very confusing.

As-Sadat: Very confusion yes and horrible yes.

Interviewer: Could the war break out between Israel and other Arab states?

As-Sadat: No. No. Because the decision of war is in the hands of Egypt and for Israel it is in the hands of the Israelis, but for the Arab world it is in the hands of Egypt. And even if the Arabs combined the whole Arab world, without Egypt they can not have the decision of war with Israel.

Question: But Mr President, at present your relations with the rest of the Arab world are not as they used to be. Do you feel a bit out manoeuvred in the Arab states?

As-Sadat: Not at all. Not at all. Fifteen months before they severed relations with me under the pretext that they are defending the Arab solidarity--this is the declaration that has been declared from Baghdad--well let us look and see: What about the Arab solidarity? Now there is a rejection camp that started with Algeria, Libya, Syria, South Yemenis and the Palestinians and Iraq. This rejection camp now has been, I mean splitted into two camps. Iraq has left the rejection camp, the Palestinians are in bad relations with Libya, the Palestinians are in bad relations with Iraq, Iraq severed relations with Syrians and Libya and the Palestinians, Saudi Arabia severed relations. This is the rejection camp. The other camp headed by Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia severed relations with Libya, Libya and Algeria are in confrontation with Morocco on this Polisario problem, South Yemen, Syria, Palestinians, Algerians and Libyans are supporting the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Where is this Arab solidarity and this Muslim solidarity? After fifteen months they say that they are defending the Arab solidarity from Egypt, where is this now?

After what I told you, and even I did not mention the Iraqi-Iranian war and its implications, and what is happening in the Gulf now between Iran on one side and the Gulf states on the other side, and they are shaking. The whole world is in danger because if ever the moment comes when the flow of oil stopped from the Hormuz Straits this is the collapse for the whole world. It is not the western world only, it is the collapse for me too. Why? Because if there is no Europe where I can get the technology to build my country? Her I shall be lost if there is no Europe to buy the oil from my Arab colleagues. They shall not receive the money, I shall not receive for my oil, also because practically speaking the rubles--if I sell my oil and the Arabs sell their oil for Rubles, Rubles can not buy anything in the world. So you can get your conclusion from what I told you. I have stated it in a very short sentence: Arabs without Egypt can do nothing at all but Egypt without the Arabs can do everything.

Question: Do you think that there is a high risk that the conflict in the Gulf will spread?

As-Sadat: Yes, for sure. When I heard a dispatch of the Iranians that they are and I said at one time, I said that I do not like this language from the Iranian side, they are threatening the sheikhdoms in the Gulf and I do not like this language because it is the language of domination and so I do not like it. But when we heard them threatening that who ever backs Iraq will be, I mean bombed, or his oil installations will be bombed, what will be the result? Iraq is an Arab country. Those in the Gulf are Arab countries. Despite everything between them they must help Iraq. For instance, do not produce Oil now. And it is a fact Iraq takes oil from the Arab Gulf states because Iran has bombed the Iraqi refineries and the Iraqis have bombed the Iranian refineries and everyone is getting his oil. Well, this one threat, the second threat is that I do not have any confidence and I do not know who rules in Iran. I do not know one in the world, know this, no one can answer this question even the Iranians. What will be the situation if someone in Iran whom we do not know and who rules but we do not know will call the Soviet Union tomorrow in a state of despair for instance, or in a state of like Samson--let it be on my head and the head of the whole world--well, the whole world is in grave danger. And this Iranian-Iraqi dispute would be contained, should be contained, and I have said this. I said that I am ready to give Western Europe in my country facilities to reach the Gulf and try to contain the whole thing between Iraq and Iran if a will from the side of the West, headed by the United States, Western Europe go there and contain the whole thing. Even by power (force) it should be done.

Question: But Mr President are you now advocating that the Egyptian revolution was against Western gunboat diplomacy?

As-Sadat: Not at all. Let me tell you an example of this: I am not a dogma. First of all I am not boasting when I say that I declared the revolution by myself, by my voice 28 years before from my radio, and I have sent the ultimatum to the king to leave the country, and the ultimatum is in my own handwriting--it was not typed--it is my own handwriting. The last time I was in the United States, it was in last April, and in the Congress I met with the foreign relations committee. One of my friends in the Congress asked me a direct question: Why, President as-Sadat, after we had your analysis are you ready to give us a base? I told him no, I declared that I am ready to give you facilities to reach the Gulf, any Arab state in the Gulf, any Muslim state to rescue the hostages, I am ready to give you every facility but I am not ready to give you any base because I am a nonaligned country and I do not approve of the old policies like Dulles and Johnson adopted and, my dear friend, you will find this in the minutes of the congress. My dear friend, do you know if Dulles happened to ask this question or Johnson, my answer would be go to Hell.

I am a man of principles, I am against the gunboat diplomacy but I am for the interest of my country and colleagues in the Arab world and colleagues in the Muslim world--our common interests as I told you. How am I going to build my own country after the new technology and raise the standard of my people without the technology from the West? It is a common interest but quote me I shall always fight the gunboat diplomacy, I shall always fight it.

Question: If the West interferes for instance in the present war in the Gulf and they may build their interference on the basis of facilities from Egypt, can you accept that you in fact may have helped the West fighting your Arab brothers?

As—Sadat: Not at all. What I have already told you is this: this should be contained between both sides in this. I do not want the west to fight neither the Iranians nor the Iraqis. I want you to adopt the same policy that you should adopt and that is neutralism. But because of the dangers all over the world you are containing it until then quite frankly like this. If you are going to widen this confrontation we shall be interfering but we are not taking any sides of Iran or Iraq because for me it is not that Iraq, an Arab state, that I should take part with. Not at all, both are Muslim countries. And I am responsible in this Muslim world like I am responsible in the Arab world. So I condemn both of them. That is what I am asking you to do--condemn both of them. But they feel that they are happy to destroy each other--that is what we are seeing now. It will not be decisive for anyone. No one can decide this war for his benefit at all. It is destruction for both of them. It appears that they are happy to destroy each other. Very good, but they do not have to widen the whole thing to other parts in the Gulf or the Hormuz Straits or a collapse of the whole world or giving the Soviet Union an opportunity to exploit the whole situation without paying one ruble.

Question: But if the conflict widened and you contained it, and you will start containing the conflict with the military force you are an office on the occasion, how the military force can contain a conflict that will be fighting only?

As-Sadat: Well, it has never been done before. Containing a fight between two there should be a new plan be put for this. But I am telling you about the philosophy and the inspiration itself: I am not for Iraq and against Iran or for Iran against Iraq. I am condemning both of them and you should adopt the same thing. Why? Because it is not Iraq or Iran now it is the whole world, the whole civilization will collapse. It is the teenagers who have arms in their hands and they are irresponsible on both sides. Really, it needs a new planning. For sure we will be hitting both of them, both of them maybe, and for sure it must be contained if they do not agree and tried to widen the whole thing. The two of them may be hit. It is OK.

Question: Mr President, when you mentioned that Europe could have military facilities in Egypt and the United States already has a joint Egyptian-American manoeuvres going on right now, do you at a later stage foresee Egypt, Europe and the United States could join in an alliance or you would keep up neutralism?

As-Sadat: No. We shall always be nonaligned but we shall always be friends to those who seek our friendship. For instance let me tell you this: In all candor the facilities that I am giving to the United States now is a million times more than any base but it is for a certain action, for instance: rescue the hostages, reaching any Arab country, reaching any Muslim country. I myself, I have declared it I do not want any soldier to fight my battle in '72. You can whenever you go back to the minutes of my parliament you shall see that I was speaking to my parliament in an open session. I told them that I have visited the Soviet Union four times this year, the year '71 and the beginning of '72, I have visited the Soviet Union four times in a year and every time I told the Soviets I do not want one Soviet soldier to fight my battle for me and I do not work for a confrontation between the two superpowers. This I have said 8 years before and you shall find it in the minutes.

I told the Americans this: I do not want an American soldier to fight my battle for me. All what I want is armament, arms only and the new technology, new sophisticated arms. But if others want the Americans, well I am giving facilities, let me tell you that friendship between us and common interests between us is much more than military alliances, and because America was the friend in need now we are friends indeed giving them facilities all over the country and whatever those facilities are. But, and I am declaring this to my people, I am not hiding at all--I am saying this openly. Moreover, I am giving the Europeans also. We have been in confrontation with you and with America but the moment came when we understood each other and stretched our hands to shake hands and to have common interests. And for instance, like I am telling you, I am worried for the flow of oil to Europe because I need to build my country. Here, it is not because--it is I mean, it is a human feeling, it is a human feeling, yes, because--I do not want to see wars all over the world, but it is also an interest for me because I want to build my country and you have the technology and you have everything that I need.

Question: Would you continue to disagree if we can prove that some way or another you may not be part of the western military alliance system but some way you, Egypt, is part of the Western camp?

As-Sadat: No, let me tell you this: (We are friends) non-aligned and we are three who founded this movement: Egypt, India and Yugoslavia. We have founded this non-aligned movement but in the non-aligned philosophy we have our friends. At some time we have been in confrontation with the West because you did not understand this, and there was Dulles in the United States saying either you are with me or against me--he does not understand that there is national aspiration and national dignity when it was understood--I am (?bravely) dealing now with four American presidents, Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan will be coming next January, and I can say this: The three of them, until I see Reagan and see his policy, the three of them, Nixon, Ford, Carter we were the closest friends, the closest countries together. They helped me. Carter has stood with Egypt even against the Arab world who tried to choke us last year, and we have jumped over the bottleneck last year and we shall never let our economy depend upon any Arab country.

Carter stood with me, he was a friend in need now the United States is in need to reach the Gulf. I am a friend and I am a friend indeed. I shall give them facilities, I declared that even before it was asked by Carter for the rescue of the hostages--I think that they were amazed in the states when they heard one day that without their demand say: Come and have any facilities you want from this country to reach the Gulf and rescue the hostages because this is not Islam. Khomeyni is saying that his action is Islamic revolution. No, this is not Islam at all, come and rescue the hostages.

Question: Mr President what are your expectations about the president-elect, Mr Reagan? As he said at his first press conference after being elected as president of the United States, he made some statements in which he called the PLO a bunch of terrorists and he did not even speak about the Palestinians but just mentioned as refugees, do you think that is very encouraging for his approach to the Middle East problem?

As-Sadat: Well let me tell you this: I may differ from any other political like I told you about the side issues and main issues this is also a side issue because it is the election campaign language. I can not judge the man except after I deal with him and until he swears in and we meet if the moment will come for this. Until that I can't say anything at all but the election language I am not going to build on it at all.

Question: He is speaking about the Jordanian option which means that there should never be a Palestinian state but a Jordanian combined state and your friend Henry Kissinger, whom you used to call Henry, has also said that the United States will not go for an independent Palestinian state because that would mean another state tied up to the Soviet Union. What is your comment on this?

As-Sadat: Well my comment is very simple. I am waiting until the man takes the constitutional oath in January. I will go then and explain to him my point of view and hear his point of view after that I can judge.

Question: Sir, there is much discussiong within the Common Market and Europe right now about another Middle Eastern initiative as they call it at the forthcoming summit at the beginning of December. Should you welcome such an initiative?

As-Sadat: For sure I welcomed the Venice declaration and when I had met the prime minister of the market I told him that Europe should fill the vacuum from the moment he met two months ago and so until the end of the American elections because there has been a vacuum there. You know America was not ready at all because of the election to continue its role as everything was paralyzed, and I told him I welcome any European initiative and we have discussed in detail what could be done at that time.

Question: What can be done Sir?

As-Sadat: Well, you have to ask Thorn.

Question: Would you like an amendment to Resolution No 242, which has been mentioned that the Palestinians rights should....

As-Sadat: Interrupted the interviewer saying: I do not advise at all any amendment to Resolution 242 for the very simple reason that this is the base of the Camp David agreements and the treaty between Egypt and Israel and we should not touch this at all or give the hopes in Israel the pretext to say you have, I mean you have, destroyed the foundation of the whole thing. No, but there are lots of options that I discussed with Thorn.

Question: But some can also say that Europe is still weak to fill the vacuum because Europe is not unified in its approach to the Middle East.

As-Sadat: Well I have made it quite clear to Gaston Thorn that in any European initiative I should like that you seek the help of the United States at least I mean the understanding--if it is not the approval, the understanding. Why? Because in Israel they would not listen to anyone else. I said that be in understanding with the United States and then you can fill the vacuum until the American president is elected. Now he is elected and if he chose this until January it is okay; if you wait until the man comes and declares his views and his approach or so it is okay.

Question: But you do not see there is a role of Europe in the peace process alone or the United States after President Reagan comes.

As-Sadat: No, I see it eye by eye. Who will give the guarantees to Israel? Western Europe, Western Europe should be in it with the United States to give the guarantees to Israel. This is a very important role for Europe to play and everyone of you in Europe is responsible after this.

Question: You mentioned earlier during our conversation the relationship with the late shah. Recently his son was declared a new shah in Cairo. Would you give actual support to him for regaining the Iranian throne?

As-Sadat: Well, let me tell you this: I have declared in my parliament we have recognised the Iranian revolution because this is the will of the Iranian people despite the fact that Khomeyni has severed the relations with Egypt without any consultation with his Prime Minister Bazargan at the time and his foreign minister and its was declared, the man has done it on his own despite that and because of the will of the Iranian people, Egypt recognises the revolution. Recognising the revolution is something and having good relations with Khomeyni is something else. We do not have good relations with him and I do not welcome any relations with him.

The shah is a completely different thing. The shah came here, the shah stood with Egypt in the dark hours when we were in need he was a friend indeed, and may be you have heard about diverting ships amid the high seas to come to and provide Egypt with oil. We were short of oil immediately after the war, the man was friend in need. In his need we were friends indeed. I received him, then he died, his son succeeded him--it is quite natural for me, natural that his son succeeds him, but Egypt has declared its decision to recognise the Iranian peoples' will and we recognised the revolution. This will not change unless the Iranian people change their decision in this respect. And there is another commitment for me and that is what may be making the mixing up: The shah left me his wife and family, sons and daughters, as a friend and as a Muslim brother, me myself, as a villager born of this land who knows the values of this land and is proud always to hold these values, my responsibility until I die will be to look after his wife and children.

When the son of the late shah called himself the new shah, he has the right to do this and me as his guardian instead of his father, that is his uncle, because I am the brother of his father, I shall always support him personally, I shall do my best until I die. This is Islam. This is the values of Islam, not Khomeyni's Islam. So I am proud and I told you in the beginning of this conversation that I am thankful to God to no extents because he has chosen me to do this and he has made my people and the whole world understand me and what I have done and support me in this because these are values. The shah when I received him and when I farewelled him in this funeral we were not asking anything from him we were only saying that there are values and there are limits and that there is brotherhood in Islam and there are certain acts in Islam of brotherhood and love--everything in Islam. So as I told you, as a human being until I die I am responsible after them and I shall fight their battles personally, but Egypt will always respect the will of the Iranian people. Thank you very much.

URANIUM DISCOVERED IN 'LARGE QUANTITIES'

LD261127 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 24 Nov 80 p 3

[Amin Taha Marsi report: "Uranium in Large Quantities in Eastern Desert"]

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has received important news from the Nuclear Materials Board about the discovery of large quantities of uranium in the Egyptian mines in Wadi 'Atallah in the Eastern Desert. Dr Ash-Shadhili Muhammad Ash-Shadhili, head of the Nuclear Materials Board, decided to pay 5,000 pounds reward to the mine workers.

The board has agreed with a Canadian establishment on building a plant to enrich the uranium ore. Blueprints of the plant have actually been received. The board also contracted the purchase of a plan for the extraction of nuclear material (such as zircon and monazite) in Rashid. Geologist 'Atif Rabi', head of Mechanical Drilling Department, told ROSE AL-YUSUF with enthusiasm that we need to carry out exploration over 100 [square] km and not just 10 km, because the results of the discovery are promising. 'Abbas Mahmud, president of the General Union of Mines and Quarries Workers, has affirmed to us that the Nuclear Materials Board was anxious to involve the union in cosigning the contract establishing the mines.

DEFENSE MINISTRY STATEMENT CALLS UP RESERVISTS

JN261702 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Nov 80

["Text" of statement No 33 of 1980 issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry's Directorate of Mobilization and Statistics--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

1. In accordance with clause C of paragraphs 1 and 5 of article 15 of the amended military service law No 65 of the year 1969, it has been decided to call up for reserve service the second group of those born in the year 1956, the 1975 draftees who failed to report or were excused from reserve service, along with the volunteers, those who have reached conscription age, graduates of colleges and higher institutions who have been discharged from military service and commissioned, NCO's, police and traffic, security, nationality department, border and general intelligence personnel.

2. The reservists who have been called up and are in Iraq are to report to the service offices during a 4-day period, from 6 December 1980 and to the end of office hours on 9 December 1980.

3. Those reservists who are abroad are to report to the embassies, missions and Iraqi military attache offices within 15 days from the aforementioned date to determine their status.

[Signed] Staff major Director of the Department of Statistics and Mobilization.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 26-27 NOV

Communique No 158

JN261243 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1212 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Communique No 158 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 26 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Iraq's triumphant armed forces will remain faithful to their principles to defend the Arab nation and protect the people from the aggressors. The clique of Magian Persian quacks and charlatans ruling in Tehran gravely miscalculated when they imagined that our Arab nation and our great Iraqi people would be deceived by their myths and charlatanry. Our armed forces will continue to strike at the ignorant aggressors, dissipating their dreams to restore Khosrau's glories and putting an end to their lies about the victories of their defeated remnants.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities from yesterday afternoon to this morning is as follows:

First. The ground forces.

A. Know enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 24 killed.
2. In equipment: Nine vehicles of various types, one loaded with soldiers; three guns; one observation post and several piles of supplies were burned and destroyed. Three guns and a quantity of medium weapons and hardware were seized. All are serviceable.
3. This morning, our helicopters raided enemy military targets in the Abadan-(Shaykh Budayr) axis, destroying six tanks and one gun. All of our helicopters returned safely to their bases.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Seven martyrs.
2. In equipment: Six vehicles of various types and one mortar were damaged.

Second. The air forces:

A. Yesterday afternoon and this morning, enemy planes raided civilian targets. They were intercepted by our air defenses, which shot down several of these planes, as follows:

1. At 1250 yesterday, 25 November, enemy planes raided civilian quarters in Kirkuk.
2. At 1305 yesterday, enemy planes raided civilian installations and residential quarters in the Salah ad-Din Governorate.
3. At 1005 and 1010 today, 26 November, enemy planes raided civilian installations and residential quarters in the As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Our fighter planes intercepted and engaged them, shooting down two planes. Our ground resistance shot down a third plane. As a result of a technical malfunction during the clash, one of our fighter planes went down.
4. Our losses in the enemy raids. 3 martyred and 26 wounded in Kirkuk and 6 martyred and 12 wounded in the Salah ad-Din Governorate. All are civilians.

B. This morning, our planes raided an enemy camp and the power station in Khorramabad, scoring direct hits against several fuel reservoirs, the power station and an enemy vehicle concentration point estimated at 150 vehicles.

All of our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 November 1980

Communique No 159

JN271255 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1220 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Communique No 159 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 27 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

Our courageous soldiers are proudly fighting against the treacherous racist Persian aggression, in order to defend the rights of our people and nation.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities in their operations sectors as of yesterday afternoon to this morning is as follows:

First. The ground forces.

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 36 killed.

2. In equipment:

A. The destruction of one tank; seven vehicles, two of which were laden with military hardware; two shovels; one gun; and several piles of military hardward.
B. Yesterday afternoon and this morning our helicopters raided the enemy's military targets in the northern and southern sectors and inflicted the following losses on them: The destruction of 3 tanks; 1 armored personnel carrier; 1 vehicle laden with military hardware; 2 guns; and 40 enemy personnel killed.

Thus the enemy's known losses are: 76 killed; 4 tanks; 1 personnel carrier; 8 vehicles, 30 of these laden with military hardware; 3 guns; 2 shovels; and several military hardware caches.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 16 martyrs.

2. In equipment: the damage of one tank; one personnel carrier; three vehicles, and one gun.

Second. The air force.

It has been confirmed to us that one of the hostile fighter planes, which raided Kirkuk on the afternoon of 25 rpt 25 November 1980, was downed inside the Iranian border in the region lying opposite Darband-e Khan, when it was hit by our ground resistance as it was fleeing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 November 1980

ARABISTAN MOVEMENT ASKS ARAB SUMMIT FOR SUPPORT

JN261431 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 26 Nov (INA)--The Arab Masses Movement in Arabistan has called on the 11th Arab summit conference now being held in Amman to support justice, champion humanitarian causes and adopt a suitable decision that is in harmony with Arab ethics regarding the cause of the Arab masses of Arabistan.

In a memorandum it addressed to the Arab leaders today, the movement drew attention to the increasing mass executions in Arabistan, which have included women and children and which have been carried out without trials having been held. It pointed out that Khomeyni's racist law was never more just than the law of the jungle.

The memorandum explained that the Pahlavi regime based its racist entity on the dead bodies of Arabistan people, thus taking advantage of the international situation that used to support its occupation. It added that despite all that, the Arabistan province embraced several revolutions which joined forces with the revolution staged by the free people of Arabistan against the new racists under Khomeyni, who used religion as a cover for their aggressive nature and exercised unprecedented methods of torture, persecution and annihilation. It added that the people of Arabistan suffered from the policy of Persianism and that Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] was filled with hundreds of corpses of innocent Arabs. Women and children were targets of rancorous bullets.

The memorandum added that the Arabistanis resisted occupation for over 50 years without being offered any help, but today Iraq has taken a favorable stand which has been dictated to it by its pan-Arab and national responsibilities. It further added: Our people in Arabistan received this stand with what one expected from a brother who is well-informed about the true state of affairs.

The Arabistanis expressed the hope that all the brothers attending this conference will adopt a principled stand like that of Iraq and that the delusion and deception practiced by Khomeyni and his aides will not prevent the conferees from adopting an appropriate decision that is in harmony with Arab ethics with regard to our just cause.

They stressed that the rifle carried by the heroes will not be silent until our people have obtained all their rights and until the Arab homeland's eastern borders are forever secure.

KING HUSAYN SPEECH, SUMMIT RESULTS ATTACKED

JN271610 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Amman--The Amman conference ended in the Amman Royal Cultural Center today. His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Salah, the amir of Kuwait, spoke at the final session. He expressed his regret about the boycott of the conference by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and by Lebanon. He expressed the hope that a summit will soon be held with the attendance of all Arab states.

King Husayn also spoke. He tried to harm the PLO and to fabricate lies against Lebanon and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. He described the boycott of the conference by the PLO and Lebanon and their refusal to attend, thus delegating King Husayn to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people, as an action that does not reflect the Palestinian people's will. He shed tears over the freedom of the Palestinian decision by blatantly trying to sow division among the members of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The disappointment King Husayn met with was apprent when he could not win agreement to the completion of As-Sadat's line under an Arab cover. He resorted to lies in his speech, in order to hide his anger. He flattered the president of the Iraqi regime, who paid him $85 million to prepare for the conspiracy intended to undermine Arab solidarity and to hold the Royal Cultural Center conference in Amman. He announced his absolute solidarity with the U.S. war launched by Saddam against the Iraqi people initially and against the Iranian people secondly. In his final speech, King Husayn ignored any reference to the U.S. role in supporting the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, in killing our people in the occupied land and in enabling Israel to hold the occupied Arab land. He vehemently criticized the states that boycotted the conference because they confronted the U.S. plan in the region. King Husayn called for reason, wisdom and leniency in moving against the Zionist aggression. He strongly called on Arab forces to support Saddam's crazy war.

Observers point out that King Husayn lost a once in a lifetime opportunity when the Steadfastness Front and Lebanon boycotted the conference and he could not gain Arab permission to act against the PLO and to negotiate with Israel in the PLO's behalf. Observers link the failure of this conspiracy--which he prepared with the aid of Saddam Husayn, Qabus of Oman, Numayri of Sudan and Barre of Somalia--and his strengthening of his military forces on the Syrian-Jordanian border. They expect that the new U.S. plan in the region will involve an attempt to sow differences among the members of the Steadfastness Front and to fabricate severe Arab disputes, through which King Husayn imagines that he will be able to conceal the role he is playing.

The conference issued a number of resolutions that the conference participants attempted to highlight in the press as joint Arab work. They do not mention how the joint Arab work will take place when the Arab situation is divided. This division has been worsened by the insistence on convening the Royal Cultural Center conference in Amman without taking the joint Arab interest and the prerequisites of the battle against the Zionist enemy and its allies into consideration.

The observers question the goals and meaning of the resolutions issued by the Amman summit in the absenceof Syria, the rest of the Steadfastness Front members, the major confrontation states and the real representatives of the Palestinian people.

Reports say that the most unique result of the Amman summit is what Reuter says, citing conference sources, to the effect that the conference discussed the delegation of King Husayn to speak on the Palestinian's behalf in future talks with Ronald Reagan, the U.S. president-elect.

## LIBYA

### AL-QADHDHAFI DENIES DIRECT AID TO CHAD'S GOUKOUNI

AB280848 Paris AFP in English 0700 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Libya, Nov 28 (AFP)--Libya has not yet given direct military aid to the transitional government in Chad, but would do so if asked, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told international journalists here on Thursday.

Describing the transitional government headed by Goukouni Oueddei as the legitimate regime in Chad, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi noted that a Chad-Libya treaty signed last June 15 required both parties to join in defense against any foreign aggression and any threat to internal security.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that even if Libya supported the Transitional National Union Government, it would be doing no more than suppporting a legal government, and that is in keeping with the charter of the Organization of African Unity and with other African conference agreements.

The Libyan leader said he was prepared to uphold Chad's territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity. He denied a report that France, the former colonial power in Chad, had turned down a Libyan proposal to partition that country.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the other hand, accused Egypt and Israel of aiding the rebellion by Hissein Habre's forces, and said the Transitional Government's troops had captured Egyptian and Israeli weapons being used by their opponents.

### FOREIGN SECRETARIAT EXPLAINS BOYCOTT OF SUMMIT

LD261314 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat has issued the following statement about the convening of the Arab summit conference in Amman:

In view of the targets of the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and in order to implement its resolutions for and commitments to the aims of the pan-Arab struggle in facing the dangers threatening the Arab nation and its existence and in challenging all capitulation plots which have arisen to fulfill the purpose of colonialism and Zionism, the foreign secretariat in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah would like to stress that the convening of the summit conference in Amman in these circumstances without the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the possessors of the main cause, and without the presence of Syria in its capacity as the first confrantation state, means that the conference would lose popularity and legality and be unable to express the will of the Arab nation. Hence the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has considered it its pan-Arab duty to boycott the conference being held in Amman and not to take part in it because the convening of this conference in this period without the particpation of the effective sides is considered in itself a plot against the Arab nation and the Palestinian question.

### NEW GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER EXPLAINS COUP TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD261948 Tripoli JANA in English 1757 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Nov (Jamahiriyah News Agency)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the great Fatah Revolution, received a message from the president of the revolutionary command council in Guinea-Bissau, in which he explained the reasons which led to the toppling of the regime there by the revolution. He affirmed his concern for the unity of Guinea-Bissau territories. The Revolutionary Command Council will send a delegation to the Jamahiriyah, he said, to explain the latest developments in his country.

INFORMATION ON JORDAN BEING EXCHANGED WITH U.S.

TA271145 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Ya'aqov Erez report]

[Text] The United States and Israel are exchanging information about the latest developments on the Jordan-Syria border and over the last 24 hours there have been consultations between U.S. and Israeli elements on this issue.

Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, who are shortly leaving for Washington, will discuss with top Pentagon officials, among other things, the movement of forces on the Jordan-Syria border and the worsening tension in the region. The trip by Tzipori and Major General Tamir is intended as a resumption of the strategic dialog.

Israel continues to follow the developments on the Syria-Jordan border and official sources said this morning that the tension was worsening because of the flow of forces of both sides.

According to various reports, military aerial movement in the region of the Jordan-Syria border has increased and Syrian planes have violated Jordanian air space. Israeli sources said that so far it was impossible to decide whether the Syrian moves were intended for threatening purposes or whether Syria--with the approval of the Soviet Union--intended to initiate military action in northern Jordan. The Israeli sources emphasized that in this region the Syrians were threatening the land supply artery to Iraq--the Amman-Baghdad highway.

RADIO VIEWS JORDANIAN, SYRIAN BORDER FORCES' STRENGTH

TA271734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 27 Nov 80

[From evening newsreel]

[Text] The Jordanian Army, two divisions of which are deployed along the Syrian border, is well-prepared. It looks as though it will be able to stop the Syrians even without having to move additional forces northward. The Jordanian Army and Air Force are on high alert and the assumption is that Syria will not attack. Here is a report by our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal.

[Begin recording] The Jordanian Army is currently heavily deployed--armor and infantry--along the Syrian border. Deep inside Jordanian territory, troops have been moved out of permanent bases and have taken up positions. The Jordanians are bringing units up to full strength, completing staff work, and have been patroling and digging in. There is no panic in their army, nor are there massive movements in the direction of the border. One can say that the Jordanians are prepared and ready to reinforce the front, but, to repeat, there still have not been many movements.

The Syrian armored force is above division strength, namely it numbers more than 400 tanks deployed in an elliptical 60 km front with one point in the city of Dar'a. In all, the Syrians have armored, infantry, mechanized, artillery and antiaircraft forces along the Jordanian border. Western sources have said that at the moment around 20,000 Syrian troops are stationed there.

The reasons the Syrians have moved is not yet clear, but one of the assumptions is that this is a movement which, for some reason, is typical of that army. In 1975, the Syrians moved two divisions toward the Iraqi border and later had them return for no obvious reason. In 1976 they moved a division to Lebanon and returned it, too. In 1977 they transferred a division to the Iraqi border, and that unit also returned just as it went.

Last year they again moved a large force toward Aleppo. It may well be that this is one of the wide-scale movements characteristic of that army. There is no clear-cut explanation for this, and one must not rule out the possibility that the present force will be withdrawn in the next few days.

The prevalent assessment is that no flareup is expected, because Al-Asad's predicament is not too rosy: he is isolated; he has problems in Lebanon; he must be cautious on the Israeli front as well as the Iraqi border. Also, the Soviets have made it clear that the pact they signed with the Soviets has no secret clause. What can be inferred from this statement is that the Soviets are not too happy with the latest developments.

In general, to repeat, the Syrians are faced with a well-armed Jordanian Army with high morale, and equipped with superb antiaircraft missiles. The lessons of the 1970 battles indicate that the Jordanian division--the 1st division--was able to stop a Syrian division and even inflict many casualties in tanks and in human lives. In short, the Syrians are deployed in a wide front with many troops numbering over a division and the Jordanians are in defensive positions. As for Israel, it is following the developments intently. [end recording]

MA'ARIV REPORTS IRAQI PROMISE OF AID TO JORDAN

TA280734 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Nov 80 pp 1, 11

[Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Granot report: "Iraq Has Promised Husayn Aerial Support if Jordan is Attacked by the Syrians"]

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn promised King Husayn to place the Iraqi Air Force at his disposal if the Jordanians are in a position where they have to ward off a Syrian military offensive. Western sources who followed the talks held by the Jordanian and Iraqi leaders in the framework of the 11th summit believe that such a promise was indeed given.

It has been learned that Saddam Husayn and the Jordanian monarch met in the course of the summit to discuss the significance and implication of the concentrations of Syrian forces along the Jordanian border. The Iraqis, grateful for the aid Jordan has extended to them in their war against Iran, have promised to not stand idle if Jordan is attacked from the north.

Within the framework of those promises, they announced that they would permit the Iraqi MiG-23's (stationed on Jordanian soil) to be operated by Iraqi pilots against the Syrians.

The assessment is that the principal aid Iraq can extend to Jordan is based on air power, since the Iraqi ground forces are in the main deployed on the Iranian front.

King Husayn evaded the question on the possibility of Iraqi aid during the new conference he held last night, however, observers believe that the self-assurance he demonstrated ("We will fight for every grain of sand of our soil, if necessary") stems, among other things, from both his recognition of the fact that the Jordanian Army can withstand the Syrians, but also from the Iraqi backing, and most probably also the support of Saudi Arabia.

## ETHIOPIA

### ERITREAN FRONT SUBMITS 7-POINT PLAN FOR PEACE

LD251848 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Ramadan Muhammad Nur, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], held a press conference in Khartoum, Sudan, on 23 November 1980 at which he explained and confirmed to those who want peace and justice to reign in the world that the EPLF has genuine desire to find a correct and lasting solution to the 20 year long armed struggle waged by the Eritrean people, and put forward a seven-point policy for a peaceful solution. Comrade Ramadan Muhammad Nur confirmed the EPLF is ready to solve the Eritrean question peacefully. He said to make this peaceful solution correct and lasting, it should primarily satisfy the aspirations of the Eritrean people. Therefore, he went on, the Ethiopian Government should comply with seven points.

The points to be complied with by the Ethiopian Govenment are:

1. The holding of referendum or general elections so as to determine the wishes of the Eritrean people;
2. The establishment of an international committee to supervise the referendum or general elections in which the Eritrean people confirm their wishes;
3. An end to the war between the two parties: namely, the Ethiopian government and the Eritrean people. The international committee, which will be elected to supervise the referendum, should supervise the implementation of the cease-fire agreement;
4. The existence of full political rights after the implementation of the cease-fire agreement;
5. The technicalities of the implementation of the cease-fire agreement should be determined by the international committee;
6. The choices to be put to the Eritrean people in the referendum should be: (A) full indepedence (B) federation (C) regional autonomy;
7. The Eritrean people should hold free elections to form a representative general assembly in order to establish a government or administration on the basis of their choice from among the three alternatives.

## SOMALIA

### PRESIDENT DENIES PRESENCE OF FOREIGN BASES

NC241147 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1022 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Nov (GNA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has stated that his country has not and will not provide military bases for the United States because his country is against the establishment of foreign bases on its territory.

In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, published today, he said that this government has given the United States port facilities, and that it is not the only country in which such facilities are given.

President Barre added that security requirements and Somali national interests demanded such a step because there is another big power, the Soviet Union, which maintains an effective and direct presence as well as bases in some of the countries in the area.

Regarding Ethiopian-Somali relations, the Somali president said that his country has called and is calling for a peaceful and just solution to the problem of the western Somalia people to whom, he said, Somalia is providing aid and support. He added that his country does not want to annex the Ogaden region.

CHAD

HABRE REFUSES TO SIGN CEASE-FIRE PACT IN LOME

CCFAN: No Official Notification

AB241926 Paris AFP in French 1721 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 November (AFP)--The Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN) chaired by Hissein Habre, asserted in Ndjamena on Monday that it had not yet been informed of the possible signing of a cease-fire agreement in Lome, Togo, on Friday 28 November, to put an end to 8 months of civil war in Chad.

The CCFAN underlines in a communique that it had learned of this arrangement over the radio and that it had not been contacted officially over the issue. The communique further states that the CCFAN rejects any formula tending to legalize Mr Goukouni Oueddei's farcha government.

The CCFAN further observed that it was nevertheless prepared to take part in a meeting which could help to find a just and long-lasting solution to the Chadian problem regardless of where it would be held or at what time it would be held.

Habre Refusal

AB281026 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Nov (AFP)--Rebel Defense Miniser Hissein Habre will not travel to the Togolese capital, Lome, today to sign a cease-fire agreement with President Goukouni Oueddei concordant sources said here.

Violent clashes meanwhile erupted at dawn today here in the Chadian capital, where supporters of the two men have been fighting since March. The renewed outbreak of hostilities followed a few days of relative calm.

Reliable sources said that a Togolese envoy had spent yesterday trying to persuade Mr Habre to attend today's Organization of African Unity-sponsored meeting, which will also be attended by OAU Chairman Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, and the presidents of Guinea, Benin, Congo and Togo.

But the mediation attempt, made from the northern Cameroonian town of Kousseri, just across the Chari River from here, apparently proved fruitless, the sources added.

Early today, the radio run by Mr Habre's Northern Armed Forces once again expressed violent opposition to the signature of the cease-fire agreement, which was drafted in Lome by a special OAU Conciliation Committee led by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The radio once again accused France and Libya of plotting to partition the former French colony. It also criticised recent comments by French Cooperation Minister Robert Galley, whom it accused of seeking to explain the Chadian civil war by ethnic considerations.

The radio, which also accused Mr Galley of not denouncing Libyan interference in Chad strongly enough, also called for the dropping of Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou from the OAU Conciliation Committee. It described Mr Kerekou as an agent of Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

It also repeated a call for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad. Libyans have reportedly been fighting alongside supporters of President Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government. The radio also expressed regret that the OAU did not assume its responsibilities so as to bring the civil war to an end.

The sounds of today's fighting, which involved both automatic and heavy weapons fire, could be heard throughout the capital. It was the first major outbreak of fighting after three days of precarious calm.

KAMOUGUE FORCES REPORTED ASSUMING LARGER ROLE IN FIGHTING

AB251440 Paris AFP in French 1653 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 Nov (AFP)--The Chadian Armed Forces (FAT, from the south) of Colonel Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, (GUNT) is now assuming a large part of the war effort in Ndjamena against the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre, whereas no presence of Libyan soldiers was noticed in the fighting, observers in the Chadian capital note.

During talks with a group of journalists in Ndjamena on Sunday, the Chadian vice president declared that he was assuming the coordination of military activities of the government forces in the city; to Mr Kamougue, this coordination was necessary because of the weakening of the People's Armed Forces (FAP) led by the president of the GUNT, Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

It will be remembered that during the general offensive of the FAN launched on 6 October last in Ndjamena against government positions, the People's Armed Forces suffered heavy losses. According to observers, this new attitude of the southerners implies that they are now fully engaged in the fight against Mr Hissein Habre, whereas, since the month of June, the date of their last attack on the southern front, the FAT scarcely showed themselves.

In order to contribute to the war effort in Ndjamena, where, up to now, the coalition government has only been represented by the fighters of the FAP (of Goukouni Oueddei) and the joint action front of Mr Ahamet Acyl, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the FAT have brought down over 2000 men from their bases in the south. This transfer to the capital was carried out within a fortnight. Thus, the southern troops are fighting now on two fronts: In Ndjamena and at the southern exit of the city beyond the Chagoua Bridge.

It must however be noted that for 3 days now fighting has diminished in its intensity following the offensive launched last Tuesday by the GUNT against the positions of Hissein Habre.

During the visit to positions in Ndjamena, the journalists were able to note that the FAT alone were holding the frontline running from the customs office, situated on the bank of the Chari River, upt to the air housing estate, near the airport.

They also visited part of the gendarmerie which was recaptured in recent days from supporters of Hissein Habre. The FAP and the joint action front fighters must be in positions farther north, where the journalists were unable to go.

During their visit to the Chadian capital, the journalists did not see any Libyan soldiers. It will be remembered that the American Defense Department announced on Thursday that about 3,000 to 4,000 Libyans were at the gates of the city to fight against the troops of Mr Hissein Habre.

Mr Kamougue however confirmed that his country had received Libyan equipment. We are a government in difficulty. We have made arrangements in all directions, he said. This assistance does not mean submission to hegemony. The Chadian people are not prepared to sell a strip of its territory.

DAILY REACTS TO REPORTS OF LIBYAN TROOPS NEAR NDJAMENA

AB271936 Paris AFP in French 1518 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 27 Nov (AFP)--The daily paper INFO CHAD (close to the government) expressed surprise on Wednesday at the worries voiced by the French Government over the intervention of Libyan soldiers around Ndjamena. The paper recalls the recent visit made by the correspondents of the international press in Chad. The paper says that the newsmen noted no Libyan troops in Ndjamena. In conclusion, the daily, which expressed the position of the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government), is surprised that the Quai d'Orsay makes no mention of the Egyptian planes which land every day in Abeche (town in the east under the control of the Armed Forces of the North--FAN--of Mr Hissein Habre) in order to give supplies to the rebellion in Chad.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU ADDRESS AT CEREMONY FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AB211534 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0700 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Speech by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko at the installation of Members of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution on 19 November in Kinshasa]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 19 Nov (AZAP)--Your excellencies, delegates from friendly countries, ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, distinguished guests, citizens and militants.

At the time when I have to address the entire Zairian people on the occasion of the installation of members of the Central Committee of the Popular MVvement of the Revolution, I am quite happy to begin by expressing to all militants of our great national party two sentiments.

First of all, a sentiment of great satisfaction for the peaceful atmosphere and for national harmony which continues to prevail throughout the country, from the north to south, from east to west, despite the multiple campaigns of deception, confusion of all kinds and the subversive maneuvers orchestrated by our enemies and also despite the numerous problems that the difficult and persistent economic situation has been forcing us to endure for several years now.

This atmosphere of harmony, I said, has come about owing to the deep sense of patriotism of the Zairian people and to their constant concern to see to the maintenance of a hard-won peace and especially their unflinching confidence in their institutions and in their leader.

I am personally honored for that.

The other sentiment, is one that grows in a leader's heart when a natural esteem, demonstrated by marks of attention--also quite natural--is shown to him by his people. And I must say that this is so in my case.

As proof, I will only cite the popular demonstrations organized throughout the country to commemorate my 50th birthday. On this occasion, I appreciated the special revolutionary way in which militants of all the regions of the country competed with one another to give their best in order that the program of festivities might take place under the best conditions possible.

These actions honor the Popular Movement of the Revolution in its ideals, and I must say that it gladdened my heart. It is, therefore, an unshirkable duty to thank you solemnly and publicly today for that.

It is also a great pleasure for me to salute, before everything else, all the eminent personalities representing friendly and sister countries.

On my own behalf and on behalf of all the Zairian people gathered within the Popular Movement of the Revolution, our national party, I present to all our sincerest thanks for the special interest they have shown in our country by associating themselves with the 15th commemorative anniversary of the second republic and by paying it a special honor by their presence at the installation ceremony of the members of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

I ask them to be our most faithful interpreters to their governments, and their various peoples to whom brothers and sisters and militants of the Popular Movement of the Revolution extend their cordial greetings and sincere wishes of peace, prosperity and solidarity. Citizens and militants, we can observe that the year 1980, although not quite ended yet, has already been marked in our country by a certain number of great significant events: restructuring for the second time of our executive body, the creation of new organs within the Popular Movement of the Revolution and the reorganization of the specialized branches of the party.

In this regard, I would like to emphasize that in all these decisions and reforms, the economic and social revival has been our main and constant concern, we should therefore take note of it.

We have placed the pursuit of this heavy task of revival above everything else, for we remain confident in ourselves, in spite of the bad image which a certain opinion, too well known for its visceral hostility to our country, wanted to perpetuate about us throughout the world. Whatever people say, Zaire is progressing, I will even say it is making good progress. Do you remember the alarming economic situation we all went through throughout the year 1979? From the bad results we recorded at the end of last year, only a few people still believed in our capacity to survive. But now, with courage and against all prophecies, we have taken the bull by the horn and we are showing today that we are truly on the road to the economic revival of our country. The economic indicators are there to testify.

As you know, we have often been blamed for the condition of our public finances and of our foreign exchange holdings. I will talk only about these two aspects which constitute, moreover, the main points of the stabilization program which we have concluded with the International Monetary Fund. We are proud to affirm that the management of our public finances during the 1980 fiscal year has been conducted so far in accordance with the stabilization program. You know that in order to reduce the rate of inflation, the stabilization program limited the Bank of Zaire's disbursements to the national treasury to 440 million zaires for the whole of the year 1980. We must point out that strict quarterly limits had been set: For example for 30 March, the executive council was authorized to withdraw not more than 110 million zaires. Thanks to our sense of responsibility, we withdrew only 89 million zaires, which was very much less than the authorized amount. This can be verified. We withdrew only 227 million zaires instead of the 240 million authorized for 30 June and we withdrew 338 million zaires on 30 September instead of the authorized 355 million zaires. [figures as received] This also can be verified.

Citizens and militants, these are performances which clearly demonstrate our capacity and know-how. We are in a position to believe that our chances of ultimate success remain intact. This is because the austerity with which we have managed our public finances has enabled us so far to successfully execute our program without ever exceeding or even attaining the authorized limits, and we are doing everything to ensure that the limit of 440 million zaires is also respected on 31 December. In the same connection, we have noted with satisfaction that all our commitments resulting from the agreement on the rescheduling of our banking and government debts have been strictly fulfilled up until now. Since those who take pleasure in talking at length about Zaire do not seem to sufficiently emphasize this fact, it is good that I should cite some figures: In fact, the debt payments we made on 2 September 1980 amounted to almost $300 million and the Bank of Zaire--on our instruction--has programmed for the second half of this year foreign exchange payments amounting to $110 million. This also represents a remarkable performance on our part. Thanks to the correct execution of all these programs, the way is now open to us to have access to more financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank or the other international financial institutions.

I think it is good that people should know this. This does prove not only that the Zairian people are capable of moving mountains but also that the improvement of our country's financial situation is certainly becoming perceptible. Our economic recovery is sure, although it seems to be slow. It will be relentlessly pursued in order to guarantee the relaunching of the economy and ensure improved conditions of living for our people. We have made considerable efforts to devote more funds than in the past to the priority sectors we agreed upon. For example, the budget for the agricultural sector has been increased from 1,852,869 zaires in 1980 to 91,436,000 zaires in 1981 in order to clearly emphasize the great importance we attach to that high priority and strategic sector. Moreover, particular attention is already being given to the manufacturing sector as well as to the agroindustrial sector to which the Bank of Zaire and the Executive Council will give regular foreign exchange allocations to enable them to maintain their production at a level compatible with the needs of the local market and eventually make it possible for them to produce enough to export the surplus. No one ignores the fact that our country is among the African countries possessing the most diversified manufacturing industries with great production capacity. We have no right to ignore this precious instrument. Since agriculture has been proclaimed our top priority, particular emphasis should be placed on our manufacturing and agro-based industries. All the efforts of the Executive Council and the Bank of Zaire should aim at satisfying the needs of these two essential sectors.

I also appeal to the private commercial banks to join their efforts more than in the past to those of the Executive Council and make real contributions to development by changing the conditions for the granting of agricultural loans and not to limit these to coffee farmers. Certain banks have understood this but I would like all the other banks to do so. Rice, corn, cassava and peanut farmers also greatly need bank loans for production as well as the evacuation of their products. Citizens and militants, I have given you this brief report on our economic and financial situation in order to demonstrate to you--if it is indeed necessary--that our main concerns relate to our economic apparatus and the social well being of our people. We have no political problems in Zaire. [passage indistinct]

Citizens and militants, we must also give some explanations concerning the establishment of the Executive Committee as an organ of the Popular Movement of the Revolution. Let us say at once that the Executive Committee is not [words indistinct]. It is a different body. It has the duty of ensuring the correct leadership of the cadres. Very often, we have noted that (?most of) our militants are people of very good faith. Unfortunately, they are exposed to the lack of sufficient information as well as to falsehood [words indistinct]. The person mostly responsible for this is the man who, at every level, should lead the masses but who either does not perform this task correctly or fails to do anything. Therefore, the Executive Committee's main duty will be to direct the cadres. In the fields of the mobilization and cultural awakening of the masses, the political orientation of the youth, ideological training and the improvement of the conditions of Zairian women, the Executive Committee's first task will be to see to the further improvement of the cadres responsible for the supervision of our militants in all these sectors.

As we can see, the Executive Committee has a clearly defined sphere of action which has no connection with sectors placed under the authority of the Executive Council such as foreign affairs, national defense, agriculture, justice [words indistinct]. The situation is therefore clear. This was why, at the end of the party's recent secret meeting, it was emphasized that the relationship between the executive secretary and the coordinator of the Executive Council cannot pose any particular problem since it is the head of the party and of the state who is the central organ of decision making and of control of the nation's activities. In the state as well as in the party, the only executive head is the chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

I am sure that under the coordination of an executive secretary, the various specialized party organizations will function in a more united and responsible manner. I consider it necessary to give all these explanations; I do not think anybody will ever accuse me of seeking to create division in the country. Only God knows at what cost we reconquered unity through the pacification and harmonization of all hearts and spirits.

Citizens and militants, I would not like to remain silent concerning another significant innovation we have introduced in the internal admministration of our country: I am referring to the appointment of regional governors in the place of the former regional commissioners. Who is the regional governor? He is first of all the head of state's personal representative appointed by him to coordinate everything in the region in the name of the head of state. He is a high-ranking cadre, a member of the Political Bureau and the top executive in the region he has been asked to administer. He is assisted by two regional commissioners, one of whom is in charge of party activities, while the other is in charge of administration proper. Henceforth, we want to administer the territory but we want to do this by strictly applying the principle of unitary command. It is in this context that our decision to give the various regions in the country executive officers possessing increased political as well as administrative powers must be viewed. We have little to blame on the former regional commissioners most of whom have been either promoted to governor or have been confirmed in their former posts, with some rare exceptions. [passage indistinct]

We will never allow the development in the Zairian territory of any situation capable of endangering in any way the peace and security of our brothers in the neighboring countries. In any case, we will take appropriate measures to this effect. This is because our country, the Republic of Zaire, is conscious of the role it must play in the heart of the African Continent. Its enormous potentials and its geographical position demand that it should play this role. We have been able to establish numerous economic, commercial and cultural ties with all our neighbors, either within the framework of dynamic bilateral cooperation through very active joint commissions or through the creation of subregional organizations such as the [words indistinct] community. [Words indistinct] moreover, Zaire has, since it gained international sovereignty, adhered to the noble ideals of peace, and respect for the independence and territorial integrity of other countries--principles which are inscribed in the OAU Charter.

Moreover, our country has provied, throughout its existence as an independent state, that it is sensitive to all the difficulties that beset other countries. It has never hesitated at any time to make its modest contribution whenever it is called upon to do so. This is why it is always painful for us to hear that Zaire is in any way involved in confused situations capable of disturbing the serene atmosphere which it is anxious to maintain around itself at all costs. Having been the victim of two successive attacks in 1977 and 1978, we are sufficiently aware of the price of peace and of the disastrous effects of subversion.

Concerning this problem of security, I must confess that in Africa in general and in Zaire in particular, we always rejoice whenever we learn that the big powers or the not less powerful European states are holding numerous meeting to discuss what they often call detente and security. But the question we want to ask is this: Security and detente for whom? For how can one explain the fact that some of these countries have no scruples to grant asylum and to provide means of expression and action to small groups of irresponsible foreign elements who take refuge in their territory and whose only objective is to harm their countries of origin and discredit their heads of state and institutions? And they do this under the benevolent eye of their country of refuge and in the name of I know not what old [word indistinct] and doubtful traditions of the right of freedom of expression, freedom of opinion and so on. I agree that there should be talk about the security of Europe. This is very good. But one must see to it that the security of some people does not become for other people a cause of anxiety for their own security.

GUINEA-BISSAU

CABRAL, CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT TO BE TRIED

AB261434 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Bissau, 26 Nov (AFP)--The leaders of the coup in Guinea-Bissau say they will try deposed President Luis Cabral and the president of Cape Verde, this country's erstwhile ally, as responsible for the alleged executions of several hundred people under the Cabral regime.

The ruling revolutionary council, which seized power from Mr Cabral on 14 November in this West African state, announced its intentions yesterday in a news conference that followed its first formal meeting.

The council said that in addition to Mr Cabral and Aristides Pereira, the Cape Verde leader, it was ordering the trial of Jose Araujo, executive secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC).

Mr Pereira is PAIGC secretary general and Mr Cabral is his deputy in the party that brought both countries to independence from Portugal in 1974-75, but now is bitterly divided by the coup and the recriminations in its aftermath.

The council spokesmen said that Mr Pereira, Mr Cabral and Mr Araujo as the heads of the intelligence services of the PAIGC, were responsible for the massacres, about which the (Bissau) Justice Ministry knew nothing, and did not resepct human rights.

General Joao Bernardo Vieira, the premier under Mr Cabral who is now chairman of the revolutionary council, announced last Friday that 500 people had died by firing squad or suffocation in prison during the 6-year Cabral regime.

Since Friday, diplomats and journalists have been taken to give mass graves and told that they had contained the bodies of 219 people shot to death.

It was not immediately clear whether the three PAIGC politicians were being held responsible only for the firing-squad deaths or for all.

Mr Pereira is in Cape Verde. Mr Cabral is reportedly under house arrest here. Mr Araujo's whereabouts were not immediately known.

The announcement of the decision to try the trio was made by spokesmen who included Commander Manuel Saturnino, a council member, and three politicians who are working with the council, Joseph Turpin, Victor Freire Monteiro and Joao Cruz Pinto. They said Mr Cabral would also be brought up on charges of corruption and economic mismanagement.

The spokesmen reaffirmed that Guinea-Bissau was still in favor of the old policy of eventual political union with Cape Verde, in the context of the realities of the two countries. They said contact had been maintained with the Government of Cape Verde, an archipelago off the West African coast, and said they believed the two countries would hold a summit soon. They also called for a PAIGC congress to review the structures of the party.

But it remained to be seen how the Cape Verde leaders, who have been critical of the coup, would react to such a call, coming simultaneously with the announcement of plans to try Cape Verde's President as well as Mr Cabral, who was born in Cape Verde. The coup was carried out mainly by native Guineans, pointing up the difference between the black mainlanders and the mulatto islanders who have held the major posts in the party that rules both countries.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES CAPE VERDE OF INTERFERENCE

AB281205 Paris AFP in French 1640 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bissau, 27 Nov (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau on Thursday protested against the attitude of Cape Verde, which had comdemned the coup d'etat that overthrew the government of Mr Luis Cabral on 14 November.

According to Radio Bissau, a motion voted at the end of a meeting of leaders of the higher council of the PAIGC, regional leaders of the party, members of the provisional government and of the former Council of State (joint presidency), said Cape Verde's taking of sides constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Guinea-Bissau.

Relations between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, already cooled by the coup d'etat, become worse with the decision taken on Wednesday by the revolutionary council of Guinea to try not only the deposed head of state but also the present president of the Cape Verde Islands, Aristides Pereira, in his capacity as the secretary general of the PAIGC, which is in power in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

NIGER

AL-QADHDHAFI ATTEMPTS AT SUBVERSION ASSAILED

Ministers' Statements

AB270900 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Since yesterday afternoon, our country has been going through a new situation that has freed some people from their indifference and aroused the patriotism of others. Each of us actually expected the attitude adopted by the authorities, who have restrained themselves until now because of their wisdom and also because they really believe in frank cooperation and coexistence with all our neighbors. But our neighboring country, the Libyan Jamahiriya, saw in this attitude a sign of weakness and took the opportunity to create a situation in our country characterized by false rumors--a situation that is described politically as subversion. This subversion is being skillfully carried out thanks to the complicity of some vile and antinational elements for whom the interests of the individual supersede those of the nation.

In the face of such a situation, the Supreme Military Council and the Niger Government, which were tired of putting up with provocative acts that could not be allowed to continue, have finally decided to react and to react firmly and directly. [short passage indistinct]

During a meeting yesterday in Zinder, two Cabinet members, Capt Mamadou Tandja, the interior minister, and Mr Brah Mamane, minister of rural development, denounced the subversive activities of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. This morning in Dosso the minister of posts and telecommunications, Lt Col Sory Mamadou Diallo, and Garba Sidikou, minister of higher education and research, made similar declarations to the people of the town. They took the opportunity to make some disclosures. For example, in April 1974, 546 political prisoners were released, including some people who had been languishing in the jails of the defunct regime since 1960. This action [words indistinct] was not exploited in any way by the Supreme Military Council and the government. [short passage indistinct]

Garba Sidikou and Sory Mamadou Diallo this morning reaffirmed to the people of Dosso the irreversible determination of the Supreme Military Council and the government to safeguard the interests and, in short, the personality of the Niger citizen [words indistinct]. Every Niger citizen must be aware of the danger of destabilization. This is the only way to ensure the triumph ofthe Niger Republic, declared the two ministers. They continued: If Mr al-Qadhdhafi wants to repeat in Niger what he has been doing elsewhere, he should know that it is the whole of the Niger nation that will rise up against him. [short passage indistinct]

## Labor Union Motion

AB262044 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Motion from the Executive Committee of the UNTN]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the UNTN [National Union of Niger Workers] held a meeting on Wednesday morning 26 November 1980 after taking congizance of the declarations made by the Ministers of the Interior and of Rural Development on the wake of the popular meetings held in Zinder on Tuesday 25 November 1980.

With regard to the unfriendly dealings against our country and in the face of the subversive maneuvers directed against our people by the evil and diabolic Libyan head of state, namely Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Executive Bureau of the UNTN, on behalf of all Niger workers:

First, condemns and stigmatizes the imperialistic and divisionist policy of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi;

Second, gives its unwavering support to the Supreme Military Council and to the government in these very difficult hours and intends to be ready at the head of all the Niger laboring masses by the side of the Supreme Military Council and the government.

Third, the Executive Bureau has also analyzed the internal political situation and in conformity with its principles, it condemns the politicking maneuvers of some Nigerois longing for action.

Fourthly, it urges the Supreme Military Council and the government to take steps to secure the immediate return of all Niger workers working in Libya.

# TOGO

## CHAD'S GOUKOUNI IN LOME FOR CEASE-FIRE MEETING

AB280645 Paris AFP in French 1628 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Lome, 27 Nov (AFP)--Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government in Chad, arrived in Lome on Thursday afternoon, where he will attend the preparatory meeting preceding the signing of a cease-fire agreement on Chad, it is learned in Lome. The member countries of the OAU subcommittee on Chad (Benin, Guinea, Congo and Togo), as well as the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr Siaka Stevens, are also expected in the Togolese capital.

# UPPER VOLTA

## DECREES LIST MEMBERS, DIRECTION OF MILITARY COMMITTEE

AB270940 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, CMRPN, yesterday evening adopted and released three decrees. The first concerns the composition of the CMRPN, the second concerns the creation and composition of a directing committee within the CMRPN, and the last relates to the nomination of civil servants and state agents in charge of handling current matters on the ministerial level pending the formation of the Government of Redress for National Progress.

The following are the contents of the three decrees:

Republic of Upper Volta: Unity, Work, Justice:

Decree No 80-001 CMRPN relative to the composition of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress. The Military communique [as heard] of Redress for National Progress, given the Proclamation of 25 November 1980 of Ordinance No 80-001 CMRPN of 25 November 1980 decrees:

Article 1: The composition of the CMRPN is as follows: Chairman--Col Saye Zerbo. Members: Col Yoryan Gabriel Some, Lt Col Tamini Raoua, Lt Col Tiemtarboum Felix, Lt Col Kombasre Barthelemy, Lt Col Traore Nena, Lt Col Nezien Badembie, Lt Col Kone Brahima, Second Class Senior Administrative Officer Mamadou Sanfo, Lt Col Hounsouho Bambara, Lt Col Sye Ouattara, Maj Koudougou Andre Zoungrana, Maj Andre Roche Compaore Yacoube Pierre Diasso, Maj Souleyman Seynou, Medical Corps Maj Zongo Zana Richard, Capt Paul Barry, Capt Boufary Jean Baptiste Lingani, Capt Kassoum Ouegraogo, Capt Kani Gnoumou, Jean Simpore, Lt Moussa Georges Boni, Lt Kounkile Pierre Meda, Lt Henri Zongo, Lt Kouame Lougue, Sgt Maj Douba Sanou, Sgt Maj Albert Kabore, Sgt Maj Boureima Bance, Sgt Maj Salia Sanou, Capt Francois Lalle Tougouma, Soldier Panga Zoure.

Article 2: The powers and functions of the CMRPN will be determined later.

Article 3: The present decree will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic and wherever necessary.

Ouagadougou, 26 November 1980. The Military Committee of Redress for National Progress. Chairman: Col Saye Zerbo.

Republic of Upper Volta: Unity, Work Justice:

Decree No 80-002 CMRPN creating a directing committee within the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress. The chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, given the Proclamation of 25 November 1980, given Ordinance No 01 CMRPN of 25 November 1980 stating the composition of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, decrees:

Article 1: To create within the CMRPN an organ called the Directing Committee.

Article 2: The Directing Committee is composed as follows:

Chairman: Col Saye Zerbo. Members: Lt Col Tientarboun Felix, Lt Col Kombasre Barthelemy, Lt Col Nezien Badembie, Lt Col Kone Brahima, Second Class Senior Administrative Officer Mamadou Sanfo, Maj Koudougou Andre Zoungrana, Maj Zongo Zana Richard, Capt Kassoum Ouegraogo, Capt Jean Simpore, Lt Kouame Lougue.

Article 3: The present decree is effective from 25 November 1980 and will be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic and wherever necessary. Ouagadougou, 26 November 1980. The CMRPN, Chairman: Col Saye Zerbo.

ZERBO HOLDS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE SINCE COUP

AB271828 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, 27 Nov (AFP)--THe former foreign minister of Upper Volta, Col Saye Zerbo, who seized power in a military coup d'etat on Tuesday, today assured the country's public officials of the continuity of state affairs.

Colonel Zerbo, who heads a new ruling Military Committee for National Recovery which overthrew President Sangoule Lamizana, was giving his first news conference.

He was accompanied by Col Tiemtarboum Felix a former sports and youth minister, Lt Col Kombasre Barthelemy Colonel Zerbo's deputy in the interforces regiment which played a major role in the coup, and Lt Col Mamadou Sanfo, a former finance minister.

Colonel Zerbo told the public officials that the criterion of their employment was essentially their confidence in the Military Committee for National Recovery, their competence and the seriousness with which they had in the past served their departments.

He also announced his determination to put an end to certain past practices, particularly in managing financial affairs. An example he gave was the independence anniversary celebration of December 11, which he said would take place in the most austere fashion.

Meanwhile, Quagadougou today was apparently back to normal. There were no longer armored cars guarding strategic buildings and crossroads in the capital, and security precautions were very light.